THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 32 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Absentee Voting Pushed; Oil-Burner Curb Relaxed; Nazis on Guard in France

The World's Day—January 4, 1944

Boston: Saltonstall Acts on Absentee Voting

Governor Saltonstall expects to seek an opinion as to whether his emergency war powers allow him to set up absentee voting machinery for servicemen and women. Failing this power, he will consider calling a special session of Legislature. [Page 2.]

Striking fishermen show no signs of calling off their six-week tie-up at urging of Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization. [Page 2.]

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut today called the Legislature into special session Jan. 24 to consider, among other things, amendments to the voting laws to make it easier for men and women in the armed forces to cast ballots. [Page 4.]

Washington: Oil-Burner Restrictions Relaxed

Restrictions on the purchase of oil burners for home heating were relaxed by the War Production Board. Burners over 10 years old or beyond repair now may be replaced without restriction.

The War Production Board authorized unlimited production of razors and razor blades.

Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl has been assigned to command the Fourth Service Command with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., the War Department announced. Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Danielson will succeed General Uhl in command of the Seventh Service Command, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

Europe: Nazis on Guard Against French Revolt

In France, countermeasures are being taken to prevent any revolt timed to coincide with the Allied invasion, a Paris Radio commentator warned.

Nazis have shot General Berkelmann, Gestapo Chief for Western Poland, the BBC states, explaining the motive as revenge for General Berkelmann's arrest of Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz on charges of plotting against Hitler.

The Berlin Radio denies reports that the pro-German government of Bulgaria has been overthrown, although an Associated Press report from London states that Turkish dispatches still indicate a crises in the Cabinet of Premier Dobri Bijilov.

The Government of Eire will intern 162 German naval officers and men picked up by an Irish ship after the Bay of Biscay encounter between Allied and German ships.

Assurance that the end of the war is definitely in sight was given by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. [Page 7.]

Telephone service between London and Moscow, cut off since 1939, will be restored Feb. 1, according to the London Daily Mail. All calls will be routed through the Ministry of Information.

Portugal has given Britain use of naval and air bases on Madeira, as well as in the Azores, and British forces have landed there, the French Press announces in a Lisbon dispatch. There is no confirmation as yet from the Portuguese.

First American Export airliner scheduled to land in Lisbon was forced to continue on, possibly to North Africa, after circling over Lisbon four hours for an opening in the fog.

A new labor decree in Germany mobilizes all German youth for war tasks, such duties to be carried out in addition to school work, it has been announced over the German Radio.

Authors of the new Soviet anthem have been awarded cash prizes totaling $37,740, the Russian publication Tass announced in a dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. A. V. Alexandrov, composer; S. Mikhalkov and E. Registan, lyricists, shared the award.

National: Children's Apparel Workers 'Frozen'

Workers in infants' and small children's apparel industries have been declared essential and are now frozen in their jobs under stabilization regulations, according to William H. Spencer, Regional War Manpower Commission Director in Chicago.

New Jersey's State Library and Public Record Office Commission in Trenton named Sidney Goldmann, Gov. Charles Edison's Executive Clerk, to the $5,000-a-year job of State Librarian. He succeeds James E. Downes, who recently became secretary to U. S. Senator Arthur Walsh (D) of New Jersey.

George Kreiger of Birmingham, Mich., Chief of the Farm Machinery Branch of the War Production Board, has been appointed special assistant to WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, it was announced in Chicago.

Americas: Mexico Names Social Security Head

Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Mexico's former Secretary of Labor and one-time Rector of the University of Mexico, was named National curity Director in Mexico. He succeeds Vicente Santos Guajardo, newly-appointed Undersecretary of Foreign Relations.

Canada: Total Civic Strike Called in Montreal

Striking civic workers in Montreal, who have been idle since Dec. 21 over a wage dispute, have now declared a "total strike" to include many who have continued to report in various city departments, the strike to continue until the dispute is settled satisfactorily, the strikers assert.

Far East: Philippine Puppet State Reorganized

Jose P. Laurel, President of the puppet Philippines government, has reorganized his Cabinet. [Page 7.]

Premier Hideki Tojo warned Japanese Government leaders that Japan faces "a grave situation that will decide its rise or fall, victory or defeat," adding that the road ahead will not be easy.

No Maestro Is Made in 10 Minutes But Soldiers Do Learn to Tootle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Here's another Army achievement—teaching soldiers to play a musical instrument in 10 minutes.

"These men will not play in symphonic orchestras, nor do they master musical instruments in 10 minutes," says Capt. George S. Howard of Reamstown, Pa., who has just returned from a three-month tour of North Atlantic bases to cultivate soldiers' interest in music and musical participation. "But they do learn to carry a tune on the easiest instruments to learn—harmonica, ukulele, ocarina and the tonette." The latter is a novel midget clarinet which has become a favorite with U. S. troops all over the world.

The Army teaches music by individual instruction and by numbers. The holes in the tonette, for instance, are numbered. The same numbers are written in a certain arrangement on a blackboard and when followed, constitute a simple musical selection.

In the Arctic, Captain Howard assisted in organizing dance orchestras, military bands, glee clubs and even "barbershop quartets," all morale-boosters furthered by the distribution of monthly "hit kits," packets containing words and music of popular selections.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, January 4, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	5
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	10
What of Today? (With Danish Translation)	
Today's Woman	8
Vermont Letter	4
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	5
Classified	13
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9

Waste Paper Collection

Norwood—Today, by districts, Jan. 4 through 7. Curb collections.

See Page 2 for latest news of drive.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy and Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

N. E. Food Prospects For 1944 Outlined

Dealers' official tells of shifts in commodities and what the consumers may expect to get.

What New England consumers may expect to find in the way of certain items on their grocers' shelves during 1944 is outlined today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, in New Year greetings to thousands of Bay State food retailers.

While the message is directed primarily to that "bunch of several thousand fine fellows" who daily serve householders throughout the area, the following extracts may serve as valuable buying guides to consumers generally:

Stocks of tomato ketchup, for instance, heretofore rather scarce, should increase with the release of 1,800,000 cases from the amount canners have been holding as part of their reserve for the Government.

Canned Pineapple

Planned release of Government stocks of canned pineapple bring hopes of lower point values. Consumers are not buying pineapple, despite apparent quick movements from wholesale stocks.

Butter production still continues downhill, and with the Government coming back into the market heavier than ever in April, supplies will continue to be a tough problem for many months.

There's a good chance of medium and smaller eggs breaking under present price ceilings. Large eggs are still in greatest demand by trade and consumers, in proportion to supply.

Rice Is Tight

Market supplies of rice will continue tight, due to Government set-aside order to first owners of 45 per cent of supply after Dec. 1.

No point program is designed to move the balance of the 1942 pack of canned grapefruit into consumers' hands before the 1943 pack which is now coming in. This sort of gums up the works, says Mr. McCabe, and he adds that he wouldn't be surprised to see canned grapefruit go back on points again.

New permitted boost in vinegar stock price from 10 to 17 cents will mean approximately 50 per cent higher prices at retail.

A permitted 40 per cent increase in margarine production means that the shift to emphasis on margarine consumption will continue.

Record all-time high production of hogs would indicate such a flood of pork that rationing controls could be removed entirely, in

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Onrushing Soviets Sweep Into Poland; Air Bombs Hit 3 Japanese Warships; 30 Indicted in U.S. on Axis-Plot Charge

Department of Justice promises full probe of groups trying to overturn democracy.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Further disclosures of pro-Axis activities in the United States, both before and during the war, were promised by the Department of Justice today in the wake of the Federal Grand Jury indictment of 28 men and 2 women charged with conspiracy to undermine the United States Government and establish a National Socialist regime in its place.

The action is based upon evidence obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in four years of undercover checking by special agents, and Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that the investigation still is continuing. The Grand Jury in the District of Columbia is authorized to sit for three more months.

The full scope of the probe is yet to be revealed.

The indictment alleges that the 30 defendants "unlawfully conspired with each other and with officials of the Government of the German Reich and leaders and members of the Nazi Party throughout the United States, in Germany and elsewhere to commit acts with intent to interfere with, impair, and influence the loyalty, morale, and discipline of the military and naval forces of the United States."

Eight New Findings

There are eight new indictments in the jury's latest true bill, 22 of the group having been under indictment on similar but less inclusive charges. Those named for the first time are:

Joseph E. McWilliams of New York and Chicago, known for anti-Semitic propaganda. He is the organizer of the Christian Mobilizers.

Lawrence Dennis of New York City, publisher of Our Common Cause, and contributor to other publications. He was described in the best-selling exposé, "under Cover," as the brains behind the Fascist movement in America.

E. J. Parker Sage of Detroit, officer of the National Workers League which published the Nationalist News Letter.

Garland L. Alderman of Detroit, an associate of Mr. Sage.

Gerhard W. Kunze of New York

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

The Time for Boundaries Has Come

Arrows show points of Russian advance, the double-headed arrow indicating points where advance guards have pushed across the old post-World War I Polish boundary. Moscow is understood not to recognize this boundary of Poland and to prefer the Ribbentrop line (also indicated) at which Berlin and Moscow in September, 1939, placed the division between Russian and German Poland. The Curzon line, marked on the map, represented a British attempt in 1919 to establish a Polish ethnographic eastern frontier—a plan which failed owing to absence of agreement with Russia.

Allied Seizure of Saidor Cuts Off Nippon Bases

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 4—The quick collapse of Japanese resistance at Saidor, where American infantry landed on the Northern New Guinea coast over the week end, is regarded here as a further indication of the startling deterioration of enemy strength which now has begun along the entire Southern Pacific fighting front.

Saidor, which was a lightly garrisoned barge-staging and supply base about 100 miles northwest of Finschhafen, held little importance while in enemy hands.

But the minute American Sixth Army units established beachheads there and seized the old civil airstrip, the little point of land assumed prime military value.

As an American base, Saidor provides a second jaw for two pair of pincers—one closing gradually on Japanese troops on the Huon Peninsula, and the other squeezing tighter toward Madang, major Japanese air base about 50 miles further along the coast westward.

Japanese Cut Off

On the Huon Peninsula Australian troops moving northward from Finschhafen have been whittling away for nearly two months at an enemy force estimated to number thousands.

Over the week end the Australians reached a point about 25 miles north of the Finschhafen airdrome and Japanese ground troops were being pushed back rapidly.

The landing at Saidor, which was about 75 miles behind these retiring troops, completely cuts them off. Southward they face the Ramu Valley, now strongly held by Australian forces.

Northward is the Vitiaz Straits closely patrolled by American PT boats which have virtually stopped all enemy barge traffic to and from the New Guinea coast.

At the same time the landing on Saidor poses the first serious land threat to Madang. With Australian forces pushing toward the coast from the upper end of the Ramu Valley just inland from Madang and with American troops now at the foot of a broad trail leading from Saidor along the coast toward Madang, the roads to the Japanese base are now clearly marked.

Series of Sea Hops

Thus does the latest amphibious operation—the third in as many weeks—set the pattern for an Allied drive along the entire Northern New Guinea coast, carried out by a series of seaborne hops which cut off enemy bases in much the same manner that Japanese troops did in moving down along the Malayan coast toward Singapore.

Already these Japanese New Guinea bases are feeling the pinch of supplies and reinforcements

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Russian Entry In Poland Tests Allied Charter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull indicated today that the United States may make an effort to bring Poland and Russia together diplomatically and thus prevent any flareup now that Red Army troops have crossed the old Polish frontier.

By Charles Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A major test for the diplomacy of United Nations—perhaps what history may record as the first serious test of the meaning of the Atlantic Charter—has arisen as Russian tanks cross into Poland.

It was hoped that, before the Russian Armies crossed the prewar Polish frontiers, some way would have been found of placing the Russians and the Poles again on speaking terms. But diplomatic relations, broken in April of last year, are still unrestored.

At that time the issue was over a Polish demand for an international investigation of alleged Russian atrocities. But there are those who suggest that the Russian action in severing ties with Poland was not unrelated to the

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Senators Hit Anonymity In Home-Front Charges

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Harassed Washington correspondents are wondering how many more "high official sources" are going to make charges of laxity and complacency against home-front civilians while preserving their own anonymity.

Two separate instances of this have occurred over the year end, one warning the nation to expect thousands of casualties in connection with the cross-channel invasion, the other, last Friday, charging that the threatened railroad strike had caused irreparable damage by giving Germany a propaganda weapon in satellite countries with which to hold them in line and hence increase American casualties by prolonging the war.

These double statements given to selected press clienteles, and coming from sources too high for Washington correspondents to ignore, have caused a tumult in the Capital, roused labor to bitter protests, and brought from Senators an almost universal comment that if officials have such grave statements to make they should make them on the record, with the weight and authority of their own names.

The first statement has been associated in print with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, while the second statement which has caused a continuing and cumulative furore is attributed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff.

President May Have to Act

There is a growing feeling that President Roosevelt must sooner or later intervene in the confused situation which seems to be generating more heat than light and is showing a tendency to dart off on tangents.

An opportunity will present itself in Mr. Roosevelt's promised report to Congress shortly after it reassembles, Jan. 10. Washington had second-thought intimations today from informed sources that the President identifies himself less with the labor declarations of the "high official" than had previously been assumed from yesterday's statement of Stephen T. Early, Presidential Secretary, that the President and the anonymous authority were thinking along similar lines.

Mr. Roosevelt sees the situation as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive, it is explained, while the other version lays emphasis primarily on the military side.

Green Calls on Marshall

Mr. Green, in a formal statement, declared there never was "the faintest possibility" of a railroad strike, and assured the public that so far as the A. F. of L. is concerned "there shall be no interruption of the march to victory in 1944." The earlier pledge

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Germany as 1944 Opens: Balance Sheet for War

This is the first of a group of articles assessing conditions in Germany. Mr. Williams was a Monitor correspondent in Berlin throughout the entire period of the Hitler regime until the outbreak of war.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—Germany is entering 1944 much concerned with the coming Allied invasion from the west, although its radio and press commentators seek to offer encouragement to the home population by loudly proclaiming that all eventualities are prepared for.

Authoritative German interpretations of the Reich's present position underline its alleged advantage compared both with the Allies and with what it was a year ago. This seems amazing in the light of many reliable neutral reports on Germany's actual position, but it is important to register it as an aid to understanding the Germans' attitude toward the war problem.

In a discussion of foreign policy, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, Dr. Schmidt, after remarking that in the military sphere the problem was one of maintaining fronts and thus securing the defense of Europe concludes rather strangely that the "battles of Stalingrad and Tunis were political failures to the enemy since they didn't result in achieving the desired political effect in France, but had rather consolidated the anti-Bolshevik front in Europe."

While the Allied gains in Italy were at a snail's pace, Dr. Schmidt continued, the Reich had consolidated its position in the Balkans and was successful because it was following the line that politics is

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

French Assembly at Algiers Examines Imperial Policy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 4—The start of the French Provisional Consultative Assembly's second session here today emphasizes the continuing deadlock between the French Committee of National Liberation and French Communists in North Africa.

Communists have refused to fill the two seats which Gen. Charles de Gaulle has offered them on the Committee which is the de facto Government of the French in non-Vichy affairs at the present time.

Ostensibly this is because General de Gaulle—head of this government—insists the seats must go to Communists of his own selection, while the Communists insist they have the right to choose their Representatives themselves. General de Gaulle's attitude is explained as being due to the fact that there are three sorts of French Communist leaders here. One comprises the 27 Frenchmen released from prison early last year as a result of Allied pressure.

Another comprises three Communists smuggled here from France as delegates to the assembly. Two of these men played a prominent part in French resistance as members of underground groups which the 40 Assembly delegates from metropolitan France represent.

There is also the French Communist leader—Andre Marty—who came here direct from Moscow.

Choice Difficult

General de Gaulle wishes to work with two of the Communists from the French underground. He sees objection to the 27 ex-prisoners because they were jailed in 1939 not by Vichy, but by the constitutional government of the French republic on the charge of sabotaging the French war effort.

At the same time the record of their offense in this respect is now considered wiped out.

Collectively the Communists say they would like to call upon the Assembly delegates from France to serve on the Committee, but argue that if they do so then the Communists' voices would be lacking in the Assembly.

General de Gaulle regards this argument as specious. He believes the Communists are refusing to share in administrative affairs because they wish to retain the

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

French seek constitution on United States-British lines: Page 9.

Russian armies cross 1939 border in two places—U. S. planes score at Kavieng.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Vatutin's Russian advance guards have pushed over the old Polish boundary at at least two points. The news was not given out in just these terms by Moscow, for the Soviet Government does not recognize the 1919 Polish frontier, but assumes that the border begins on the so-called Ribbentrop line 150 miles to the west.

However, with the main forces of the Russians at the old custom station of Olevsk and at the sizable town of Novograd - Volynski — both within a few miles of the old frontier—there is no doubt that in the 11th day of the Russian offensive the Red Army, advancing on a 60-mile front, has entered the territory that once was Poland's.

Much now turns on the state of the Pripet Marshes, which lie across the Ukrainian Army's right flank. If these are solidly frozen and traversable, they will be no special advantage to the Russians. If not, they will secure General Vatutin's flank and he will be able to execute a turning movement, heading the Germans southward toward Rumania. He already is little more than 40 miles from Zhmerinka on the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railroad, which controls most of the supplies of Nazi Marshal von Mannstein's southern armies.

Since General Vatutin has advanced more than 100 miles in 11 days, this center may be within his grasp. At the same time, the Germans have been holding with surprising firmness at Berdichev and Belaya Tserkov, and these two points on the salient will have to be reduced before the Soviet Ukrainian Army can extend its gains much farther.

Meanwhile, a new Russian attack has developed 180 miles north of this sector, around Zhlobin, west of Gomel. Presumably this is a diversionary operation to draw as many German troops as possible from the Kiev salient.

So far, there has been no definite sign of breakup in the German defenses. Moscow today refers in general terms to Germans surrendering in large numbers and much equipment captured, but no precise figures on either have been produced in support. The Germans, as usual, appear to be executing a well-ordered withdrawal.

The main event otherwise in the global war was the bombing, and possible sinking, of two Japanese cruisers and one destroyer by planes from a United States carrier at the Japanese base of Kavieng, New Ireland—a few miles across from Rabaul on New Britain. Poor visibility prevents an exact report on the results. General MacArthur further announced that the Sixth Army landing party at Saidor on New Guinea had attained its objective and the light enemy resistance had ended.

To balance this, the United States Navy conceded the loss by torpedo of a destroyer on Dec. 24, somewhere in the Atlantic, while another American destroyer was lost in a mysterious explosion off Sandy Hook, making in all 137 naval vessels of all types lost by the United States in the war.

Russia:

Onrushing Soviets Roll Into Poland

Vanguards of the Soviet Army pushed into old Poland Jan. 3 after the main body of the Russian forces had occupied Novograd-Volynski and the prewar frontier town of Olevsk.

Crossing of the 1939 border was confirmed in dispatches from Moscow after a Russian communiqué,

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Surveys Back Claims of The Garbage Cans

Statements to the effect that approximately 15 per cent of the edible food passing through the kitchens of the nation finds its way into the garbage can have brought a flood of objections from homemakers. They declare that this recent claim of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association "just can't be."

Truth of the matter is, said John W. Stokes, President of the Association, today, these figures have not been picked out of the air. They have literally been taken out of the garbage can.

"Analytical studies of garbage collected in 247 cities show an average waste of three quarters of a pound of food for each individual each day. We may reasonably estimate that 15 per cent of the edible food brought into the American home is wasted."

This quotation, says Mr. Stokes, comes from a Government bulletin. And he added that, under the auspices of the Food Distribution Agency in the Great Lakes Region last summer, the city of Lansing, Michigan, was selected for testing a food-conservation program which brought out the appalling food waste.

The results, Mr. Stokes continued, were measured in terms of garbage before and after a "clean-plate" campaign. Both the total garbage weight analysis and investigation of discarded edible food found in garbage led to a conclusion that 38 pounds of food a year could be saved by every person. Lansing, he added, is a typical, medium-sized, average American city, with a population of around 80,000.

That there is considerable waste going on also has been substantiated by a recent nation-wide survey conducted by the Homemakers Guild of America. This is an impartial group of representative homemakers from all parts of the country, Mr. Stokes added. Ninety-one and nine-tenths per cent of the women questioned admitted that we, as a nation, waste food.

R. I. Governor Urges Hospital Insurance Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4 (AP)—A change in the State Constitution to make Rhode Islanders in the armed forces eligible to vote in the next election and enactment of a compulsory hospitalization insurance law were major proposals made today by Gov. J. Howard McGrath in his annual message to the Legislature.

Under the plan proposed by the Governor to enable servicemen to vote, a constitutional convention would be called to authorize the General Assembly to make special provision for exercise of the franchise by members of the armed forces out of the State.

The hospitalization plan, which would be the first of its kind in the country, if adopted, would give persons covered and their dependents virtually all hospital care at a cost of about 2½ cents a day to the indivdiual contributor. Employer and employee would share equally in a cost estimated at about 5 cents per day per employed person.

A Label that Means Assurance

Here is a label known for years to stand for quality, good taste, and fair price. It is your best assurance in buying furs today.

Spaulding & Riedel, Inc.

376 Boylston Street, Boston

Tel. Ken. 3870

Why not fly North?

Save hours this quick, clean, comfortable way to travel. Big, roomy 21-passenger Douglas airliners depart on convenient schedules to Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Houlton, Presque Isle, Moncton, N. B., connecting to all points in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland . . . Stewardess service on all flights. Consider the time you save and you'll agree that it costs no more to fly. For information call EASt Boston 4100.

NORTHEAST AIRLINES

You do not need a priority to fly NEA

Bomb Socks to 'Sock' the Axis

United States Army Signal Corps

Chemical Warfare Depends Upon Many Industries

New England, long the nation's leader in precision works, has been corralled by the Army's Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District not only for gas-warfare components, but also for smoke and incendiary bombs and other chemical ingredients in modern warfare. The Boston office, celebrating its twentieth anniversary this week, supervises such workmanship as the stitching of a cloth bomb-sock, shown above. The uniformed CWIN is Joan Long of Everett, Mass.

Youth Plans After War Is Contest Topic

"What Youth Seeks in the Post-war World" is subject of an essay contest sponsored today by the education committee of the Young Men's and Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress. All entries must be in by March 15, it is announced. Prizes are a $50 war bond and two $25 war bonds.

The contest is open, says the Congress, to members not only of the Jewish Congress but to those of "every Negro, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish youth organization" in the country.

Manuscripts are limited to 1,200 words, and should be hand-written or typed on one side of 8½ by 11-inch paper. The committee announces that "ideas rather than literary style will be the determining factor in selecting the winners."

Manuscripts or requests for information should be sent to Nathen Zuckerman, American Jewish Congress, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Land Rent Bids Sought

Bids for renting land recently purchased by the Government as a site for the Back Bay Post Office Annex on Stuart Street between Clarendon Street and Trinity Place, Boston, have been readvertised, it was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. All bids that are received will be opened in the office of the Postmaster at 2 p. m., Jan. 14. The Government is interested in renting the land, pending the time when construction of the new annex may be started.

Maritime Group Urges State Purchase South Boston Piers

State purchase of dilapidated South Boston piers for replacement and completion of negotiations for prompt building of State-authorized piers in Charlestown were proposed today by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a list of 1944 objectives.

Reviewing accomplishments of the Association in 1943 and outlining its aims for 1944, Frank S. Davis, manager, looks ahead to the restoration of world peace in urging the Boston Port Authority "to study and recommend a definite over-all program in which all interests may unite, having for its object improvement of the facilities and expansion of the commerce of the port."

Five other proposals for a post-war program advanced by the Association included: 1. To lose no opportunity to demand recognition by the authorities in allocation of vessels for commercial trade routes. 2. To publicize the advantages of the port and carry on an active and persistent solicitation. 3. To urge New England industries and shippers generally to utilize the facilities of the port. 4. To persuade the Government to permit use of the new Castle Island terminal for commercial purposes when the war ends. 5. To seek allocation of ship construction and repair work to insure maintenance of the port's shipbuilding industry.

Regarding the pier situation in Boston harbor, the Association resolves to "take appropriate action" with a view to having the old piers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. at South Boston taken over by the State at as nominal a cost as possible with a view to replacing them when conditions permit by modern structures.

Modern piers have already been authorized at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, but wartime scarcity of materials and labor delayed action. Therefore the Association lists as one objective, "urge the State Department of Public Works to complete negotiations which will permit prompt action in constructing modern piers on the Mystic Terminal property, Charlestown, when priorities permit, so these additional berthing facilities may be available for the increased commerce of the port as soon as possible after the war ends."

Early Arraignment Planned for Curley And Others Indicted by Federal Jury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Justice Department officials said today that Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and five other men indicted in connection with operations of an alleged war contracts brokerage racket would be arraigned jointly as quickly as possible.

The case will be expedited if David E. Desmond of Boston, a defendant, comes to Washington voluntarily. A bench warrant has been issued for his removal.

A seventh defendant, James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington and now serving a five-year federal prison term for mailing fraudulent checks, pleaded innocent at his arraignment in District Court today. He was allowed 30 days in which to change his plea if he desires.

The five men to be arraigned with Mr. Curley are Mr. Desmond, Donald Wakefield Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board; Marshall J. Fitzgerald of Washington; James B. Underwood, formerly with the Greek air force, and Bertram Hall; Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Desmond was indicted for the first time yesterday. Mr. Curley and the five others were indicted previously on Sept. 16, 1943, but the indictment was set aside on technical grounds. They were indicted again yesterday.

The indictment arose from the operations of Engineers Group, Inc., of which the defendants were described as one-time officers and employees.

Fishermen Scorn Vinson's Proposal And Strike's End Seems Far Distant

Striking fishermen today showed no indication of returning to work as urged yesterday by Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization at Washington.

No end to the walkout seemed yet in sight.

Possibility of the fishing fleet being seized and operated by the Federal Government came into discussion in the fishing industry. New moves by the Fishermen's Union appeared to be in prospect in an effort to settle the strike.

The Fishermen's Union at New Bedford voted yesterday not to go back to work. Union leaders said there were 375 in the hall and that only 11 voted to return to work.

Mr. Vinson entered the deadlock for the first time yesterday by sending a telegram to Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, saying that the terms proposed by the Office of Price Administration on Dec. 10, 1943, were final and strongly urging that production be resumed at once. Mr. Vinson said Government agencies concerned had informed him that prices received by the fishermen were fair and equitable.

It is understood that the OPA plan for setting fish prices calls for taking the average wholesale prices for 1942 and using the average with adjustments for the season.

Prospect of early retail ceilings for fish was reiterated by OPA.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Japanese Prints" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "The Christmas Exhibition." Both are free to the public.

Miss Virginia Drew, nationally recognized handwriting analyst, will open the 1944 series of lectures for members and friends of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bresnahan Has His Choice Of New OPA Job

High appreciation for the contribution already made to the OPA by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, former Massachusetts District Director, whose office has been absorbed in the consolidation of the District Office with that of the Regional Office, was expressed today by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator.

Last night, Mr. Backman made known the decision to merge the two offices, which will effect an estimated saving of $200,000 annually in this area. Similar plans, he said, were under way in New York, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco, where comparable savings will be effected.

Mr. Backman's expression of appreciation also was coupled with that of Chester Bowles, OPA Price Administrator, and both officials added the hope that Mr. Bresnahan would accept another position in OPA requiring high executive ability, either in Washington or in the Regional Office. It was understood that Mr. Bresnahan had been offered the choice of several important poistions with OPA.

Final decision on the consolidation of the Ditsrict and Regional offices came after a conference over the week end with Frank E. Marsh, Deputy Administrator of the National OPA in charge of field operations.

Regarding personnel, Mr. Backman said there would be minimum disruptions "as the total of unfilled positions is in excess of the savings that will be arrived at by consolidation. There is a large number of vacancies in both staffs, he added, largely brought about by many OPA workers being called into the armed services.

"The work load carried by the Massachusetts District Office will be absorbed in the enlarged divisions in the Regional Office through sections that will handle strictly Massachusetts affairs," Mr. Backman said, adding:

"The work load also will be spread through area offices in Springfield, Pittsfield, Worcester, Lawrence, New Bedford and Brockton, as well as a field station in Hyannis and a defense-rental area office in Lynn."

Governor Acts on Soldier Vote

To clear the way for absentee voting by Massachusetts men and women in military service overseas, Governor Saltonstall today announced he will seek a Supreme Judicial Court advisory opinion as to whether he can change the State primary date under his emergency war powers.

Under the present Massachusetts election system there is not sufficient time between the September primaries and the November election day to permit delivery of ballots to men and women overseas and return of marked ballots to the State for the election day count.

The Chief Executive said that "I expect to ask the Executive Council either tomorrow or a week from tomorrow to support me in asking the opinion of the Supreme Court as to whether or not I have the power "under war emergency statutes to accomplish the necessary executive order. . . . If the answer is in the affirmative I will act. If not, I will then discuss with legislative leaders the calling of a special session."

The Governor's announcement came when his attention was called to the fact that Rhode Island and Connecticut Governors were asking their respective Legislatures to speed absentee voting.

The Governor said he had talked to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, about the soldiers' vote. He and Mr. Cook do not plan, he said, to take any steps to change the Massachusetts setup until the decision is made in Washington as to whether States should set up special machinery for caring for the votes of servicemen and women next November.

There will be ample time, he added, to make necessary arrangements after the Washington decision is made. Not much need be done here, the Governor explained, except possibly to change the date for the primaries, and perhaps, one or two other dates.

Governor Saltonstall and the Secretary of State are in agreement that the servicemen and women should have the right to vote and that Massachusetts should do everything possible to give them that privilege.

Scrap Paper Need Stressed

A desperate shortage of scrap paper rivaling that which existed in scrap iron in June, 1942, when some 44 steel mills shut down for lack of raw materials, was disclosed today by B. G. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

The patriotic Greater Boston public, he said, must place waste-paper salvage first in their war thinking—and immediately—if the crucial shortage is to be relieved.

Vital supplies for the armed services and for civilians of our allied nations, Mr. Walters declared, are actually awaiting protective containers before they can be shipped abroad. They include medication of every sort, and Mr. Waters asserted that the present emergency could even imperil the shipment of blood plasma.

"It behooves every citizen," declared the Bay State salvage chief, "to cast aside immediately any thought of inconvenience or minor trouble involved in preparing household waste paper for pickup by salvage committees. They must not let apathy or war successes blind them to their duty."

Sound collection arrangements, he said, exist in every single city and town in the Metropolitan area, and he asked that citizens be on the alert for notices of local collection arrangements. No more Christmas wrappings, cartons, newspapers, or magazines must be put out for rubbish collection or taken to dumps, he warned.

Waste Paper Collections In Greater Boston Area

Arlington	Next bi-monthly curb collection in February.
Boston	Curb collection with tin can third full week of every month.
Braintree	Curb collection, Friday, Jan. 21.
Brookline	Curb collection with tin cans on regular collection day every week.
Cambridge	Collection date to be announced later.
Dedham	Curb collection with tin cans, Monday, Jan. 17.
Duxbury	Curb collection first Tuesday of every month.
Everett	Collection date to be announced later.
Hingham	Curb collection, Thursday, Jan. 20.
Hull	Collection date to be announced later.
Lexington	Collection date to be announced later.
Lincoln	Collection date to be announced later.
Malden	Curb collection, Sunday, Jan. 9.
Melrose	Collection date to be announced later.
Milton	Curb collection, Friday, Jan. 21.
Needham	District 1, Jan. 17; District 2, Jan. 18; District 3, Jan 19; District 4, Jan. 20; District 5, Jan. 21.
Newton	Collection date to be announced later.
Norwood	Curb collection by districts, Jan. 3 to 7.
Quincy	Collection date to be announced later.
Reading	January 11.
Revere	Collected by school children, week of Jan. 17.
Scituate	Collection date to be announced later.
Somerville	Collection date to be announced later.
Stoneham	Curb collection, Jan. 10 to 15.
Swampscott	Curb collection, Sunday, Jan. 9.
Wakefield	Collection date to be announced later.
Waltham	Regular monthly curb collections, beginning Sunday, Jan. 2.
Watertown	Curb collection, Sunday, Jan. 16.
Weston	Curb collection third Monday of every month with tin cans.
Westwood	Curb collection first Sunday in every second month, starting Jan. 9.
Weymouth	Curb collection, Monday, Jan. 17.
Winthrop	Collection date to be announced later.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness, somewhat colder tonight: Wednesday fair and moderately cold; strong winds will diminish slowly tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Fair north, considerable cloudiness south, continued cold tonight; fair and continued cold Wednesday; fresh to strong winds along the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold north, partly cloudy somewhat colder south portion tonight; fair and continued cold Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Considerable cloudiness, somewhat colder with rain and sleet on Cape Cod ending tonight; Wednesday fair and moderately cold; strong winds will diminish slowly tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and sleet along the coast and sleet and snow in the interior ending this afternoon and evening; considerable cloudiness, somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday fair and moderately cold; strong winds will diminish slowly tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:28 p. m.; height 9 feet.
Wednesday, 8:00 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Greetings From Iran

Unique Message Comes to Councilor's Family

Seated on the camel holding the placard is Sergeant Robert A. Sawtelle, youngest of the three sons of John J. Sawtelle, only Democratic member of the Governor's Executive Council. Sergeant Sawtelle is in Iran, where he is a member of the Motor Transport Corps engaged in hauling supplies into Russia. Not long ago he drove Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, commanding the Persian Gulf Command, to Moscow for the conference which Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of War Production Board, attended in the Russian Capital.

Sullivan Plans Investigation Of Police Conspiracy Charges

Further investigation of evidence on which Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell based his gambling conspiracy charges (now nol prossed) against five Boston police officials will be undertaken by a competent attorney, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, announced today.

The Commissioner said that upon receipt of the evidence from Mr. Bushnell's office he will turn the papers over to "a competent attorney in which the citizens of Boston will have implicit confidence for further investigation and report, after which I will take whatever action I deem necessary."

In a statement this noon Commissioner Sullivan said Attorney General Bushnell had offered the evidence to "assist me in the performance of my duty as Police Commissioner" and that Assistant Attorney General William Hayes is delivering the papers.

Later the Colonel indicated that if the charges are substantiated by the investigation he will present the case to a police trial board composed of three captains for consideration.

Meanwhile filing of a civil suit against Attorney General Bushnell for "malicious prosecution" was promised by Joseph F. Timilty, former Boston Police Commissioner, in a statement issued after the prosecutor nol prossed gambling conspiracy charges against Boston police officials.

At the same time the former Police Commissioner indicated a move would be made in the Massachusetts Legislature to institute impeachment proceedings against the Attorney General.

In the meantime four of the police officials whose cases were nol prossed, were reinstated to the service by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, and a fifth was retired.

Edward W. Fallon was restored to his post of Superintendent of Police. Retirement papers of Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson have been signed by Mayor Tobin at the request of Commissioner Sullivan.

Three other police officials were given different assignments. Deputy Superintendent Jame R. Claflin, former chief of the bureau of criminal investigation, was made night superintendent; Capt. Edward J. Keating, former head of the Warren Avenue district, was transferred to the bureau of homicide; and Capt. John A. Dorsey, formerly head of the Charlestown district, was transferred to the bureau of operations.

A sixth official, Sgt. Arthur M. Eunson, also one of the indicted group, recently passed on.

Acting Superintendent James F. Daley was placed in charge of the bureau of criminal investigation.

Governor Saltonstall had no comment to make on the entire situation.

Five Factories Sustain Losses In Ware Fire

WARE, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—A fierce fire was sweeping five factories formerly occupied by the Otis Cotton Company shortly before noon today.

Firemen said they believed the damage to the buildings would reach $125,000, and that the housed material and equipment were valued at another $250,000.

Four towns were assisting the Ware Fire Department. The blaze apparently started from an explosion.

Firms now occupying the buildings included the Grise Burlap and Bag Shop, Style Dress Shop, Ware Machine Shop, Semm Products, Inc., Ware Knitters, Inc., Ware Shoe Corporation, and Hampshire Knitting Mills.

Inman Launching Put Off

The First Naval District announced that the christening of the British destroyer-escort H. M. S. Inman, scheduled for January 5 at the Boston Navy Yard, had been postponed.

N. E. Food Prospects For 1944 Outlined

Continued from Page 1

Mr. McCabe's opinion. The choice cuts, he adds, will continue to go down into freezer space available.

Supplies of black pepper are getting tougher to find as processors with Government contracts continue, to need increased amount.

The fact that Brazilians insist on quoting prices (no price control) on their coffee that are higher than packers' permitted ceiling on this end means that packers who use a Brazil coffee base for their blend are temporarily up a tree for supplies of some coffees.

Watch for increases in cost on new packs of frozen fruits and vegetables, Mr. McCabe warns. And, as for grapefruit juice, he adds that the fact Washington is allowing canners to pay the same price for citrus fruit as that allowed fresh fruit buyers will mean an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in canners' costs, and, therefore, a substantially higher price at retail.

Corner Grocer

Pointing out that no other retailer, and certainly no Government agency, has the personal contact with the men and women of the community that is enjoyed by the corner grocer, Mr. McCabe calls upon the members of his organization to continue their job of selling the OPA to the consumers.

"The consumer simply does not like the OPA, even though they are concerned about prices," he says. And added that such consumers "would not put up a vigorous fight to prevent drastic changes and reorganizations from taking place in this agency and its program."

And then Mr. McCabe adds the significant fact that "figures released this past week by the Government, which showed a drop in the retail food price index in this area, proves that the measure of compliance with OPA regulations at retail in this area is good, and that the grocer deserves a pat on the shoulder for a good job done."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R" and "S" now valid; "T" stamps become valid Jan. 9, and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Milton Spar Cook Assigned

Spar Estella Davis of Milton, who has been graduated from the Cooks and Bakers School at the United States Coast Guard Training Station in Palm Beach, Fla., has been assigned to duty in Boston. Ship's Cook Davis was formerly Home Demonstration Agent for the Middlesex County Extension Service in Concord, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTERS

BOSTON
Little Building
80 Boylston St.
MEZZANINE FLOOR
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

FALMOUTH
Collins Block
Main Street
Open: Weekdays Holidays and Sundays
2 to 10 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

U. S.-British Air Accord After War Seems Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Hope that the United States and Great Britain are moving closer together in their differences over postwar freedom of the air was voiced at the United Nations Forum here last night.

At the same time, a Government official and airline chief indicated that the United States will insist upon "reasonable" freedom of the air to all nonaggressor nations, despite British leanings toward government monopoly.

William A. M. Burden, Special Aviation Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, reported strong forces at work in Britain for "commercialization" of postwar air transport, contrasted with Britain's "chosen instrument" policy.

Among the "strong forces," he listed, "leading steamship lines, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors and a few sincere and vocal members of Parliament." He explained: "These interests feel tha the development of British air transport will be seriously handicapped if a policy of government monopoly is continued."

Apprehensions of British

Mr. Burden went on to explain the British position:

"The anxieties of the British, as they face their air transport future, are twofold. Their immediate worry is that Britain will have no modern transport aircraft available in the immediate postwar period. This alarm is comparable in urgency to the American fear that the airfields which we have constructed in foreign lands will not be available to our commercial aircraft. . . .

"The British are naturally alarmed that, unless they are permitted to purchase American transport aircraft, they may have to carry out their transport operations with unsuitable machines. . . .

"A second and far more fundamental problem which the British face is the fact that because of the small size of the British Isles they have no important 'home market' for air transportation on which to build a domestic industry comparable to that possessed by the United States and Russia, with their huge territories and large populations. Many Britons would therefore like to reserve as much as possible of the Empire traffic for British lines, possibly by classifying such travel as 'cabotage' traffic, which would be automatically reserved for British companies.

"Such action," Mr. Burden commented, "would be at variance with the approval of the Commonwealth as a whole."

No Impasse in Sight

Divergent national points of view on postwar aviation, Mr. Burden told his United Nations audience in Constitution Hall, should not "by any means be irreconcilable."

He recommended creation of an International Civil Aeronautic Commission with powers over rates and competitive practices, "if the climate of world opinion appears favorable."

R. S. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines, Inc., pointed out that 17 out of 19 American flag airlines have subscribed to the principle of competition.

"There is no reason," he said, "why the United States should adopt a chosen instrument policy just because some other nation or group of nations should elect to do so, when our own policy has proved so satisfactory."

Speaking as a member of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Aviation, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine urged that the United States in co-operation with Great Britain, Russia and China, assume the responsibility of "developing and guaranteeing a real freedom of the air in which peace-loving people everywhere may travel freely by adequate air lines at reasonable price."

N. Y. Landlord Faces Rent Control Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Prosecution of the first New York landlord to be charged with violating rent control regulations of the Office of Price Administration, occurred here Dec. 30 when United States attorney James B. McNally filed "criminal information" against a Bronx apartment house owner.

The case was based on a complaint of prospective tenants of a $65-a-month apartment, who were asked to pay $200 additional in cash as a "bonus" for a 21-month lease. Office of Price Administration investigators witnessed the transaction, taking charge of the "bonus" money, serial numbers of which had been recorded previously.

BOOKS *from* LONDON

J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.

Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application

BUMPUS

Shopping ...at Derrys

As a venue for shopping, Derrys is unique: there is no shop quite like it.

In an atmosphere of exceptional colour, the art of buying is made easy and selection a real pleasure.

The way to Derrys is simple and direct—so to speak, it has its own railway station. From each of the great London termini, customers may proceed under cover all the way to Kensington High Street station, which is actually inside the shop.

The famous Rainbow Restaurant is one of the sights of London and a favourite rendezvous.

Derry & Toms Kensington W

For Your Convenience

If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call

WHITEHALL 9691

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper

The Christian Science Monitor

Barnard House, Gentge Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Delay Is Urged In Broadening Security Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Action on such "palliatives" as the Wagner-Murray-Dingall bill to extend the base and enlarge the benefits of the Social Security Act should be postponed until after the war, according to a Special Committee on Social Security of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

At such a time, the Committee said in a report made public yesterday, security through jobs in private enterprise—not social security—should be the immediate concern of the Federal Government.

"Social security being primarily an unemployment problem, it is obvious that the best and most complete social security is a job," the Committee declared. "Social insurance being only a palliative for a job, Government policies toward business that result in jobs are better than social insurance for maintaining social security, and provide the best and most complete social security."

The Committee, headed by Gilbert H. Montague, held that a country whose rate of unemployment was not more than 5 per cent could provide adequate aid for its jobless through such channels as individual savings and insurance, whether life, industrial or group, and social services, whether philanthropic or governmental.

"Unemployment in the best years during the nineteen twenties," it said, "was only one-third of one-fifth of the 5 per cent danger mark, and was only one-eighth of one-fifteenth of the unemployment rates in the best years from 1933 to 1940. Unemployment rates in the best years from 1933 to 1940 were two to three times the 5 per cent danger mark and were eight to 15 times the unemployment rates in the best years during the nineteen twenties.

"Comparing the best years during the nineteen twenties with the best years from 1933 to 1940, the social-security-and-job record of the nineteen twenties was eight to 15 times as good as the record from 1933 to 1940."

The differences in the policies of the Federal Government toward business in those two decades might well be the subject of a debate, the Committee suggests, a discussion, "which cannot fail to be of the highest educational value in determining the future course of American and social and economic life," provided the debate occurs and the decision is made with the participation of American servicemen and workers.

W. Virginia Moves To Watch Voting

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 4 (AP)—Gov. M. M. Neely, reporting "the most notorious, brazen attempt that has ever been made to purchase the State's highest elective office," asked a special session of the West Virginia Legislature Jan. 3 to set up a bi-partisan "watchdog" committee for elections.

The special session, convened Jan. 3 to arrange for voting by soldiers and to consider the "watchdog" committee matter, was requested to define among the group's duty the investigation of possible election law violations in 1944 and recommend changes in the election laws.

Governor Neely, Democratic former United States Senator, asserted before the joint session of House and Senate that "during the last year, West Virginia patriots of all political parties have been profoundly shocked by the most notorious, brazen attempt that has ever been made to purchase the State's highest elective office."

During his address, the Governor mentioned no one by name, although criticizing one newspaper as well as the person he accused.

Milk Subsidies Stay in January

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The War Food Administration announces the continuation of its dairy subsidy program through January with a boost in minimum rates to help compensate for a recent nine-cent-a-bushel increase in the ceiling price of corn.

Inaugurated last October for a three-month period, the subsidy is offered dairymen on fluid milk or butterfat, whichever they sell. It is designed to give them a return which would offset increases in milk production sts since September, 1942, without the boosting consumer prices of milk.

The WFA said the January rates for the entire country would average 40 cents a hundred pounds for fluid milk and 5.1 cents a pound for butterfat.

A similar subsidy on cheese which has expired is expected to be continued, officials said. An announcement may be made early this week.

OPA Sues to Protect Gasoline Coupons

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has asked in Federal Court here an injunction against operators of the Good Luck Oil Company, Foy O. and Amos E. Wilemon, restraining them from alleged acceptance of improper gasoline ration coupons.

W. J. Holt, district enforcement officer of OPA, said this was the first such suit filed in the nation. He said it was part of a national campaign to enforce a rule that all stamps must be validated by ration holders by writing license number and state on the stamps.

Smile With Frost

United States Coast Guard

A Man Worth While

This Coast Guardsman on duty off the Maine coast manages a hearty grin despite his chill appearance. He is Harry Miller, and his home is at Chicago.

Court Rules Patent Not Cover For Devices Minus Protection

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today, in a 5-to-4 decision, that the owner of a patent may not use it to "protect the market for a device on which no patent has been granted" but which is utilized in the patented product.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the decision on a controversy involving the Mercord Corp., of Chicago, against the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., of Minneapolis, and the Mid-Continent Investment Co., of Kansas City.

Associate Justices Owen D. Roberts, Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Reed, and Robert H. Jackson dissented.

Dother Decisions Made

Among actions yesterday, the Court:

Ruled in an 8-1 decision by Mr. Justice Roberts that an indictment charging a person with arrest of another for purposes of peonage, as defined by a post-Civil War statute, need not allege that any labor actually was performed. The opinion reinstated, for a trial on the merits, an indictment charging Charles A. Gaskin with arresting James Johnson and transporting him from Panama City, Fla., to Wewahitchka, Fla., for purposes of compelling labor in payment of a debt.

Refused to review an Eighth Federal Circuit Court decision which said it is a "matter of common knowledge" that beer is "intoxicating." The Circuit Court had upheld the conviction of Fred Wayne of Rolla, N. D., on a charge of selling beer to an Indian ward of the Government.

Denied the Alliance Brass & Bronze Company of Alliance, Ohio, permission to institute proceedings—without first going to lower courts—attacking the constitutionality of the War Department's authority to renegotiate war contracts.

Third Refusal

Refused for a third time to review the conviction in Minneapolis, Minn., of 18 members of the Socialist Workers Party on charges of conspiring to cause insubordination in the armed forces and to advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

Agreed to review a decision reversing the mail-fraud conviction of two leaders of the I Am religious movement on the ground the jury should have been permitted to pass on the truth of representations that Jesus had appeared to shake hands with members of the organization and dictate some of its literature. The litigation involved Edna W. Ballard and her son, Donald Ballard, Los Angeles.

Ruled unanimously in a decision by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black that the Federal kickback statute applies to a foreman who, unknown to his employer, was charged with forcing workmen to pay him part of their wages. The litigation, involving Frank Laudani, foreman on the Weehawken Plaza connection of the Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson River, returns to lower courts for further proceedings.

Vandegrift Assumes His New Post As Marines Head in Full Tradition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Century-old tradition, with a serenade, was observed by the Marine Corps as Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift became 18th Commandant of the Corps.

It was in 1801—or about that time—that the Marine Band first stood before the quarters of the Commandant and played stirring martial music as a new Marine chief took office.

Always since then the tradition has been observed—Saturday, the band serenaded General Vandegrift with the Marine Hymn, a new march bearing his name, and "Dixie," for his home is in Virginia.

General Vandegrift, who commanded troops which drove the Japanese from Guadalcanal, and lead the invasion at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville, succeeded Lieut. Gen. Thomas C. Holcomb, who immediately was commissioned as a full general—the first Four-Star General in the Marines.

General Holcomb, the Navy has said, will be retained on active duty for "an important assignment." No indication has been given of the nature of that assignment, but it seemed likely that he would become a member of the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King, Naval Commander-in-Chief, as an expert on the increasingly important amphibious type of warfare.

Westinghouse Pay For 13,000 Raised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Weekly pay increases averaging $4.42 have been authorized by the National War Labor Board for 13,000 supervisory employees of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, and five subsidiary companies to cover time and one-half compensation for work over 40 hours a week.

The employees, because they receive more than $200 a month were exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act which required overtime pay for more than 40 hours a week. The Board said the action was taken to remove this "inequity."

The five subsidiary companies are: Bryant Electric Company, Benolite Corporation, Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, Westinghouse Electric International Company, and the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company. Branches are located in cities throughout the country.

The overtime rates are retroactive to April 8, 1943, the Board said.

Army Study Places Blame for Accidents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Army says carelessness is to blame for the majority of accidents to its soldiers.

A War Department report on a study of 1,141 accidents of all types during a recent maneuver covering a two-month period, shows 75 per cent of the cases as involving "relatively green men."

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commander of Ground Forces, says the evidence that the majority of injuries are due to carelessness "proves the importance of stressing the precautionary measures."

Of the total number of injuries, the report says, 23 per cent were suffered by soldiers "on pass or, although on maneuver, in such a way that the injuries were not considered incidental to their military duties."

Use of weapons, including gunshot wounds, caused only 6% of the injuries.

Communists in Cuba To Drop Party Name

HAVANA, Jan 4 (AP)—A communist spokesman said yesterday Cuban Communists would drop the Party name and become the Socialist-Democratic Party, likewise abandoning use of the Red Flag and the cell system of organization.

A change of name for the island's party had been rumored since the Comintern announced its own dissolution in a Moscow statement last May 23.

The Party has 130,000 registered members in Cuba, out of a population of less than 5,000,000.

Women Honor Originator Of Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—An international pilgrimage to honor Lucretia Mott, founder of the movement for equality for women, was started yesterday on her 151st anniversary, and will continue throughout the week, when women of many nations and groups from many women's organizations will place wreaths and flowers on her statue in the capitol. Among the nations honoring her memory are England, France, India, Finland, Sweden, Norway, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and others of the Latin American countries.

Climaxing the week of the pilgrimage will be a large group that will gather at Lucretia Mott's statue Saturday on the eve of the opening of Congress, Monday, as a plea to the Administration to pass the equal rights amendment which is now before Congress.

"Today is just four years short of a century," said Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party and of the World Woman's Party for Equal Rights, "since the first woman's rights convention was called by Lucretia Mott and other pioneer feminists. What greater tribute could we pay to her memory than to make her dream of equality come true? We call upon the Administration, in the name of all women sharing with men the full responsibility of this war, to grant them legal and economic equality.

"The President has a splendid precedent to follow. In 1919 President Wilson appeared before Congress and made one of the most beautiful appeals of his administration for passage of the suffrage amendment. 'We have made partners of the women in this war,' he said. 'Shall we admit them only to a partnership of sacrifice and suffering and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right? This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women.'

"That appeal is just as true today as it was then. Women are now asking in the equal rights amendment equality in privilege and justice as well as in responsibility. President Wilson recognized the justice of equality for women then sought in the vote, and now sought in their right to control their own property, their own work, their own wages, their own lives. As he said then the President may well say now: 'It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over.'"

Among the organizations that will join the pilgrimage are: National Woman's Party; National W. C. T. U.; District Federation of Women's Clubs; Suffragette Fellowship of Great Britain; Chevy Chase Branch of National League of Pen Women; Government Workers Council; All Asian Conference; Society of American Poets.

Georgia Governor Plans Soldier Vote

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 4 (AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall recommended to a special called session of the Georgia General Assembly Jan. 3 "that a war ballot commission be created to harmonize voting laws and to serve as a tribunal to expedite and facilitate soldier voting."

The Governor also declared, "We must abolish the $1-a-year poll tax as an assessment and prerequisite for voting against the men and women in the military service of our country."

Calling attention to the fact that 1944 is a year of both primary and general elections, Governor Arnall urged the General Assembly to make Georgia "the first state of the Union to enact such legislation in this war."

The legislation, he said, should be "temporary," terminating with the first regular General Assembly after the war.

The General Assembly was summoned into extra session for the "sole purpose," Governor Arnall announced, of adopting measures to facilitate voting by Georgia's nearly 250,000 absent servicemen and women.

Plan to Use Prisoners To Cut Woodpulp Opposed

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4 (AP)—George Haberman, President of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, said yesterday that he would protest the War Manpower Commission's plan to use 1,200 prisoners of war to cut pulpwood in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Use of war prisoners is part of the "back-to-the-woods" program announced by William H. Spencer, Chicago, Regional Director of the WMC, intended to step up pulp paper production.

Mr. Haberman said that organized labor opposes the use of war prisoners "as a substitute for legitimate labor services."

The Art Store

53, Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1

SLOane 3621

Bibles
Books
Pictures
Cards
Stationery
Handicrafts
Artists' Materials

National Prohibition Issue Gains Hearing in House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bowing to demands of more than 100,000 individual petitioners for immediate legislative action, a House Judiciary Subcommittee will begin public hearings next week on national prohibition legislation.

Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama said the hearings probably would start on Wednesday, two days after Congress reconvenes, with prohibition advocates as the first witnesses.

The hearings will be on legislation introduced last March by Representative Joseph Bryson (D) of South Carolina to outlaw beverages containing more than one half of 1 per cent alcohol by volume, the prohibition to remain in effect until "the termination of demobilization" at the end of the war.

Its professed purpose is "to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war."

A bitter fight is expected to develop over the proposal, which has strong House backing. Opponents contend it would be unfair to members of the armed forces to impose prohibition by statute at a time when they cannot express their views in a referendum.

"We did It In the last war and four million soldiers jumped on Congress for its action," said Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, Democratic whip. "There will be at least eight million of them ready to complain if it's done again. I will never support such legislation."

Petitions, pro and con, have been pouring in since Mr. Bryson introduced the bill. Many were filed with the House Bill Clerk during the current recess.

William McDermott, Chief Bill Clerk, estimated that more than 1,000 petitions have been filed, with an estimated 300,000 signers.

"If I had to make an estimate," he told reporters, "I would say that there are as many, if not more petitioners against the legislation as there are for it."

SHIRTS

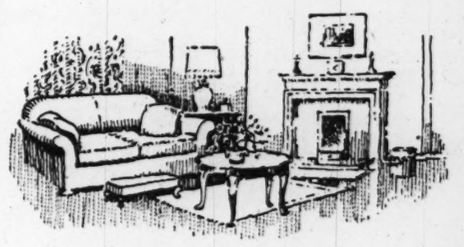
If coupons are not available have your old shirts repaired

PHONE OR CALL
274-5 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
PHONE HOLBORN 3522
ESTABLISHED 1934

J. W. TACON
SHIRTMAKER
274-5 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON

TELEGRAMS & CABLES: SHIRTMAKER LONDON

RENEW-WEAR LTD.,
turn
SUITS · COSTUMES OVERCOATS
Like New 80/-
and save coupons
Post or Call
3, BROADWAY VICTORIA STREET, S. W. 1,
LONDON
Abbey: 7348



LOOSE-COVERS
CURTAINS · CARPETS
FURNITURE
NEW OR SECONDHAND

ESTATE AGENTS · SURVEYING
VALUATIONS · REMOVALS
WAREHOUSING
by
STORY'S of Kensington

STORY & CO. LTD. 49 KENSINGTON HIGH ST. LONDON . W.8.

"Folle-Caresse"—a rich warm fabric—is used for this glamorous Housecoat with flattering velvet cowl yoke. In Wine, Royal, Navy or Black Tulip. Also available with contrasting yoke and pockets. Bust sizes: 34, 36, 38. (7 Coupons).

Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge

Christian Church in India Reported Making Big Gain

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Accessions to the Christian church in India are averaging 1,000 a day, according to G. Ross Thomas, who recently returned to Boston from missionary service in Bombay. The church has grown rapidly in the last 10 years, he said today, and he thinks it will go on growing at an ever increasing pace provided there is not too much political turmoil in the country.

Mr. Thomas and his wife both spoke this noon at a meeting of the Woman's Guild of the Old South Church. Except for brief visits home, they have been serving in India since 1928, and their three children were all born there. Mr. Thomas, who is a graduate of the Harvard Business School, is treasurer and business agent of the Madura and Marathi Missions of the American Board, and in addition has been working in the Inter-Mission Business Office in Bombay.

Mrs. Thomas, though not assigned to a post when they left, has had administrative oversight of a school for blind children which was established in Bombay by the missions in 1900. Her two years' experience at Perkins Institute following graduation from Mount Holyoke College was thus put to unexpected use.

In India, according to the Thomases, it is difficult to persuade parents to put their blind children in school. The situation is entirely different from here. This is partly due, they explained, to the fact that both Moslems and Hindus gain merit in their religion by giving alms to the poor and the blind. The temptation, therefore, is to put blind children on the street to beg.

Reviewing the history of the Christian enterprise in India, Mr. Thomas explained that, contrary to their original expectations, the missions for a long time gained more converts among the untouchables than among the higher castes. The depressed classes were more conscious of their disabilities under Hindu society and were therefore more eager to find another way of living, he explained. But now, he went on, the example of the changed lives of those among the depressed classes who have embraced Christianity is leading other groups to join the churches.

The largest accessions to the church are coming in the so-called mass movement areas, according to Mr. Thomas. The Christian church, he said, is just beginning to take advantage of the Indian custom of doing things as groups rather than as individuals, and is taking whole groups, sometimes whole villages, into the church at once. Previously, when an individual joined the Christian church, he became an outcast from Indian society and this was a consideration which deterred many. The numbers that can be admitted to the church today, he said, are limited by the ability of the missions to put trained workers into the villages to teach what the Christian life means.

Citing the United Church of Northern India as an example, Mr. Thomas said that the trend today is toward union of Protestant churches in the foreign field. The Indian Christian Church founded by the Congregational mission joined with the Indian Christian Church founded by the Presbyterian missions of Scotland and of the United States to form the United Church of Northern India.

In Bombay, he continued, all the missions recently, for the first time, set up a joint council to take care of the Christians in the city and to carry on the evangelization of the non-Christians. The Inter-Mission Business Office, another example of the trend toward union, is run by the boards of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Church of the Brethren churches.

Women Voters

The Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters is holding the first joint meeting of its education study groups at the home of Mrs. Reuben Lurie, 59 Windsor Road, this evening. Mrs. Viola Pinanski and Miss Edith Wright of the Brookline School Committee will take part in an informal discussion of the conduct of the local schools.

Boston Y. W. C. A.

Enrollees in a course called "Tomorrow's World in Today's News," which starts at 7:30 tonight at the Boston Y. W. C. A., are out to learn how to read a newspaper intelligently. Their instructor is Carlyle Morgan, member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

New Century Club

Irma Wing Taylor will lecture on "The Dutch East Indies and Thailand" at a meeting of the New Century Club of Needham tomorrow afternoon at 2:15 in Fuller Hall. She will be introduced by Mrs. Howard L. Rich, program hostess. Mrs. Herbert E. Blaisdell will preside.

Most convenient places — hotels, restaurants, cafes, barbecues.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY **YELLOW PAGES**

★ ★ ★

U. S. VICTORY WASTE PAPER CAMPAIGN

A PROCLAMATION
BY
Governor Leverett Saltonstall

Whereas there exists, as the result of wartime demands on the paper and paperboard industries, an acute shortage of waste paper, threatening the production of new paper products for military and elementary civilian needs; and

Whereas at least an additional two million tons of waste paper are needed to keep mills at peak production, and more can be absorbed to build up reserve inventories; and

Whereas the normal sources of waste paper are not adequate to meet the wartime requirements for this essential raw material; and

Whereas the War Production Board has requested the newspapers of the United States to undertake the U. S. Victory Waste Paper Campaign to generate a flow of waste paper from homes, business establishments and institutions to the paper manufacturers:

• • •

Now, Therefore, I Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby call upon the people of this State to cooperate with the agencies in their communities engaged in waste paper salvage to the end that this shortage, which threatens the conduct of the war against our enemies and the prosecution of our civilian endeavors be speedily corrected.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

★ ★ ★

Vermont Still Opposes Plans For U. S. Dam

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 4—Determined opposition to a proposed Government-constructed flood control dam in the West River Valley at West Dummerston, is still being voiced by Gov. William H. Wills. Following a conference with Col. G. W. Gillette, engineer for the division of the War Department corps of engineers, Governor Wills declared:

"We sincerely believe that the attempt by any brancch of the Federal Government to take a State area without its consent is in fact an attempt to destroy its statehood and should be resisted."

Colonel Gillette who came to Montpelier at the request of the Governor, was accompanied by Col. E. W. Garbisch, district engineer of the Providence district corps of engineers; Lieut. Col. S. G. Neff, assistant to the division engineer; Lieut. R. B. Warner, public relations officer of the Providence district.

Representing the State with the Governor were Attorney Gen. Alban J. Parker, Attorney Sterry R. Waterman and Philip Shutler, Director of the State Planning Board.

Colonel Gillette explained that the corps of engineers had been directed to prepare plans for flood control of the Connecticut River. In this work the engineers, the Colonel stated, are proceeding in accordance with the Federal Flood Control Law as established by the acts of Congress. These acts require, he said, that the engineers consider other possible uses for the dams such as the development of hydro-electric power, water supply and recreational uses as well as flood control, in selecting sites to be developed.

Would Make 12-Mile Lake

The proposed dam at West Dummerston would be about 300 feet in height above the lowest point of its foundation. When full, it would create a lake 12 miles long. It would be full to the overflow section or crest only in flood time. At other times, the surface of the lake would be held 24 feet below the crest unless drawn below that level for power production.

The Governor's opposition to the proposed dam has full State support, the Legislature having provided funds to take whatever legal means possible to block its construction. Feeling is particularly high in the West River Valley, where thousands of acres of fertile farm lands, many old homestead farms and a fine recreational area would be sacrificed to the construction of the dam.

The site at West Dummerston, the engineers told the Governor, was the most feasible for a multi-purpose dam it is proposed to build [and is required under the Federal law] and that the Newfane site, previously considered, was recommended for flood control alone.

The Governor, at a press conference later, said he was convinced the shift from the former proposed location in Newfane to West Dummerston, was caused by considerations other than control of floods in the Connecticut Valley.

The Governor reiterated that Vermont had worked closely and effectively with New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut in matters of flood control and through the Connecticut River flood control compact had attempted to co-operate with the Federal Government, but that this State now, as in the past, totally rejects the proposition that it shall have no control and no voice in determining what is to be done within its borders.

It was brought out in the conference with Colonel Gillette, however, that no funds have been made available for any type of dam at West Dummerston and that this would have to await action of Congress. Suspicious that the dam would be an early post-war, make-work project, Governor Wills believes the time to block construction is while the dam is only in the blueprint stage.

Essex Company Sale

Sale of the properties of the Essex Storage Electric Company, Inc., to the Connecticut River Power Company, has been approved by the Vermont Public Service Commission. The purchase price was $96,282. The properties constitute the site of an undeveloped storage reservoir on the Moose River in the Town of Victory.

Absenteeism Record

Hours lost to war production through personal time off totaled 21,250 during the last week reported at the River Works plant of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass. Weekly bulletins are being printed to hold down absenteeism, which is not bad but could be better.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston
1333 Washington 1184 Washington
704 Washington 432 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Recruiting Wacs for Army Air Forces

United States Army Signal Corps

Caravan Tours Greater Boston Towns

Upper: Aboard the recruiting caravan, Air-Wac Pf/c Elise Syman of Seattle, Wash., explains the opportunities for service at an Army air base to an interested civilian, Miss Ethel Santora of Hudson, Mass. Lower: Lieut. Katherine Duval of Manchester, N. H., invites Miss Santora to "come in and look us over."

Air-WAC Teams to Tour Towns

Five Air-WAC recruiting teams from the First Service Command headquarters will move in on the towns of Lexington, Melrose, Norwood, Braintree, and Natick on Thursday. And there they will camp for three weeks. Not in tents, to be sure, but in suitable quarters. The girls like to stay in private homes because then they get better acquainted with the townspeople—and the townspeople with them. Which is the point!

When they return to Boston, there shouldn't be anyone in those towns who doesn't know what the WAC is. And there should be many recruits ready to start off for their basic training. There will be, too, if the members of the teams are half as enthusiastic about being Wacs as the girls with whom this writer went on a one-day recruiting tour last Thursday.

Heading the five teams are Lieut. Vicenta Donnelly of St. Paul, Minn., Lieut. Adele Bolles, Elizabeth, N. J., Lieut. Alice Guy, Plymouth, Mass., Lieut. Hannah Jolley, New Orleans, La., and Lieut. Katherine Duval from Manchester, N. H. Each one will have with her two or three enlisted women, including one Air-Wac loaned to the recruiting service from her job at an air base.

Pf/c Elise Syman, the Air-Wac who accompanied the writer last Thursday, couldn't find enough words to tell us how much she enjoys her job as a teletype and P. B. X. switchboard operator. When she first tried to join the WAC she couldn't pass the physical, but after four months of chopping wood and rowing boats during week ends at a lakeside cabin she bought for the purpose outside of Seattle, she was able to make the grade.

Neither she nor any of the Wacs we talked to would have missed their basic training for anything. As Private Marion Dunham of Syracuse, N. Y., said, "It's done me a world of good." Private First Class Syman, who went to administrative school after basic, has learned an entirely different kind of work, which she likes, but the friends she's made in the WAC mean even more to her. She was formerly a statistical clerk in the Northwest Mutual Fire Association.

Thousands more Wacs are needed.

Welcome Planned For Major Sears

A "welcome home" dinner and party is planned Saturday night at 6:30 at the Hotel Kenmore for Major Richard W. Sears of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Major Sears, a war cameraman and well-known Boston news photographer, has been mustered out under compulsory age-in-grade regulations. Newspaper friends and Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion have arranged the welcome.

John J. Leary, Jr.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—John J. Leary, Jr., who passed on here last night, was a former Boston and New York newspaperman and Pulitzer prize winner in 1919 for articles on the coal strike, while on the staff of the New York World.

He served in an editorial capacity on the Boston Post and New York Tribune and was on the staff of the old World for 22 years. After the first World War he was sent to Europe as a special agent of the United States Department of Labor to study public employment conditions.

Connecticut To Plan For Soldier Vote

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin today issued a proclamation calling the Legislature into special session Jan. 24.

Chief among the emergencies cited by the Governor as requiring legislative action was a need for amendment of the Absentee Voting Law to simplify voting by men and women in the armed forces and an extension of the voting hours, which are now from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., to make it easier for war workers to go to the polls.

In regard to voting by servicemen, the Governor said:

"To date, Congress has not yet finally acted on this all important problem. We can, here, in our State, take care of this situation for our own people and, if Congress does act later, fit our plans in with the federal plans. But we do not want to take any chance that nothing may be done about it."

Fla. Girl 'Salvage Queen'

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Charlotte Harris, St. Petersburg, Fla., high school girl, was titled today "Salvage Queen" of the country after it was reported to headquarters of the U. S. Victory Waste Paper Campaign that she had collected 8,952 pounds of old newspapers and magazines.

It's Work or Jail For Hartford Drunks

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 4

Police Court Judge W. J. Sidor today imposed 45-day jail sentences on 16 men convicted of drunkenness or idleness, or both, and suspended execution of judgment on condition the defendants report at once to the Open Hearth Mission and register for jobs.

Malcolm Ogden, Open Hearth Superintendent, recently stated that there were at least 500 "parasites" in Hartford who would rather "booze than work."

Wage Jump in Bay State Tops Rise in Living Cost

Cost of living edged up 1.2 per cent in Massachusetts during the past year while factory earnings climbed 9 per cent or more, and the regular pay of most white collar workers remained about the same, it was reported today by State statistical authorities.

Since January of 1941, the opening date of the "Little Steel" formula designed to hold down inflation, the cost of living in Massachusetts has mounted 19.6 per cent. Meantime average weekly earnings in manufacturing have gone up from $25.07 in January, 1941, to $43.90 in November, 1943—a rise of 75.1 per cent.

In Boston the cost of living advanced last year a trifle more than in the State, increasing 1.6 per cent as of November, the last reported month. The high month of the year and of the war for Boston came in May, when living costs were up 2.9 per cent. Since January of 1941 the rise here has totalled 21.8 per cent.

Sources of Figures

The Massachusetts cost of living figures were supplied by the State Division of the Necessaries of Life and the earnings data by the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries. The cost of living report on Boston was given by the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

As to earnings in industry, the weekly average stood in January of 1943 at $40.17 and advanced to $43.90 in November, the last month so far available. This gain of $3.73 a week amounts to 9.3 per cent. Since earnings have been going up steadily for the past three years with few recessions, the December figure may show an advance of more than 9.3 per cent for 1943.

White collar workers apparently came in for their largest single gain in earnings in the Boston home offices of one of the leading insurance companies. The work-week was lengthened from 37 hours and 55 minutes to 40 hours, or five per cent, and a corresponding increase of five per cent in pay was given, with the approval of the New England War Labor Board.

Later the WLB also gave the company authority to make wage increases of from $3 to $5 per week retroactive to September of 1943. This was done on the basis of mal-adjustments under the "Little Steel" formula permitting increases up to 15 per cent. Employees in the office numbered 3,400.

Forecasts Made

One of the largest department stores of New England was authorized in November to make any increases desired in raising wages up to 50 cents an hour. Another big store was given a directive order by the WLB setting a wage schedule for office employees and sales people. The number of employees in the two stores covered by the WLB authorizations was around 4,800 employees.

In general, banks and trust companies showed a very slight increase in earnings of their workers in November, as found in the sample survey taken by the Department of Labor and Industries, while brokerage companies were off a little.

However, it is customary among various banks and trust companies, brokerage houses and certain insurance companies to pay a Christmas bonus or other bonus during the year, which may amount to one or two weeks' salary. Such bonuses are not figured in regular earnings, and accordingly the figures reported to the State in its survey may not be absolutely final in these lines of business.

Taking 9,000 persons in the three groups—banks, trust companies, brokerage houses and insurance companies—their average wage stood at $32.45 in January and at $34.26 in November. The increase of $1.81 represents a rise of 5.6 per cent. This was mostly accounted for by the lengthening of hours and corresponding advance in earnings in the home office of the insurance company.

Number of workers in war industry held close to the same toward the end of the year as at its opening. In January there were 344,618 employed in war industry or 64.1 per cent of all covered in the manufacturing survey of the State. November showed 349,482 or 64.9 per cent.

Bath Iron Works to Launch The New Destroyer De Haven

War Activities in New England

One of the new-type large destroyers, the USS De Haven, will be launched at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, on Sunday, Jan. 9, as that shipyard opens its 1944 shipbuilding program.

This will be the second De Haven in World War II, and thus will perpetuate the name of the destroyer sunk south of Savo Island by Japanese air attack on Feb. 1, 1943. Like her predecessor, which also was built at Bath Iron Works and commissioned on Sept. 21, 1942, she will honor the late Lieut. Edwin Jesse De Haven, U. S. N., a 19th century Naval officer.

Sponsor of the new vessel will be Lieutenant De Haven's granddaughter, Miss Helen N. De Haven of Pennsylvania.

The first USS De Haven was the flagship of a Task Group, of which Capt. Robert P. Briscoe, U. S. N., of Liberty, Miss., was Commander. Her contribution to American success in the Solomon Islands area is perhaps best recorded in the citation which accompanied the Navy Cross awarded her commanding officer, Commander Charles E. Tolman, U. S. N., of Concord, Mass., listed as missing in action since his ship went down on Feb. 1 of last year.

The citation reads as follows:

"For extraordinary heroism as Commanding Officer, USS De Haven, during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Island area, January and February, 1943. While skillfully directing his destroyer, as member of a Task Group, against reinforcements and supplies for hostile troops at Guadalcanal, Commander Tolman courageously operated his ship, as group leader, during bombardment of enemy-held plantations on New Georgia Island and was directly responsible for demolition of important plantation buildings in addition to large fires and explosions which were set off in an adjacent munitions dumps. Later, during a screening operation covering a troop landing, his ship was viciously attacked by eight Japanese dive bombers. Although a bomb struck the navigating bridge, stopping the ship dead in the water, Commander Tolman determinedly continued his valiant action until two internal explosions destroyed the De Haven. By his outstanding personal valor and relentless fighting spirit, he contributed immeasurably to the destruction or evacuation of all Japanese forces on Guadalcanal."

Sanding of Icy Highways Begins

Sanding crews were busy today in isolated locations on highways in southern Massachusetts, and patrols were being maintained on all highways, to cope with a snow and sleet storm which was coating highways with a layer of slush and ice, according to James E. Lawrence, maintenance engineer of the State Department of Public Works.

Weather reports received at noon did not indicate any serious storm conditions for Massachusetts, Mr. Lawrence declared, but the State Public Works Department, nevertheless, was taking all precautions for keeping the highways open in case hazardous conditions develop.

Winthrop More Daniels

SAYBROOK, Conn., Jan. 4—Winthrop More Daniels, who passed on here yesterday, was a transportation expert who succeeded President Wilson in professorships at Wesleyan and Princeton, and later served under him in New Jersey as public utility commissioner and as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington. He had been retired from the post of professor of transportation at Yale for several years.

A native of Dayton, Ohio, Professor Daniels was an author of numerous books, including a history of American railroads. He was a trustee of the New Haven Railroad from 1935 to 1937.

Bus Concern Fined $750

Pleading guilty to charges of violating the Motor Carrier Act, which prohibits drivers from working more than 10 hours without time off, Peter Picknelly, doing business as the Peter Pan Bus Lines, was today fined $750 in the U. S. District Court at Boston, to be paid within 30 days. The lines run between Boston and Springfield.

Local Airline Stewardesses Graduated

American Airlines

American Airlines' New 'Air Women'

At a recent American Airlines Stewardess School graduation at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, six young women completed an eight-week intensive course of training in learning how to serve the public aboard the company's planes, at the school at La Guardia Field, New York. At left is Hazel Brooks, supervisor, giving last-minute instructions to Dorothy Quilty, Auburndale, Virginia Creamer, Brockton, and Virginia Loveday, Framingham, Mass.

'The Student Prince'—Miss Le Gallienne on Chekhov—News of Music

Everett Marshall in Revival Presented at Opera House

By Edwin F. Melvin

"The Student Prince," which will mark its twentieth anniversary this year, came back to the Boston Opera House last evening for another in its long series of engagements. By now Romberg's operetta seems almost as familiar as the perennial "Blossom Time." But though the songs and the simple romantic story on which they are threaded are old acquaintances, each production has something to set it apart from its predecessors. This time the difference is to be found in the present of Everett Marshall as Dr. Engel, tutor to the prince who was briefly enrolled as a student at a Heidelberg that probably never was but that certainly bears no resemblance to a Hitlerian university.

Mr. Marshall, who is the star of the company, makes more of the role than is commonly the case. Unless memory is at fault, one or two more songs have fallen to him than to some of the Dr. Engels who have preceded him. But whether or not that is the case, his big resonant voice dominates the scenes in which he is present. His Dr. Engel is not only a kindly and sentimentally inclined guide to his youthful ward but a vigorous companion as well.

Frank Hornaday sings with enthusiasm, though last evening he seemed occasionally off key, the role of the prince, whose days at Heidelberg appeared more devoted to the study of choral and solo music than to literary pursuits. Laurel Hurley gives a spirited performance in conventional vein as the friendly Kathie — who charmed all the students of the university. And Gloria Hope is the pretty princess who was betrothed to the prince, though he would have chosen Kathie if he could have had his way.

There are veterans in the company, too. The most conspicuous of them is Detmar Poppen, a comedian of the old school, who blusters and flourishes his way through the evening as the supervalet, Lutz. Not far behind him in bombastic humors is Nina Varella as the boisterous Grand Duchess Anastasia. In quieter style is Nathaniel Sack as the waiter who had served successive generations of students.

The production in general follows its customary course, with an abundance of songs, some but not much dancing of unpretentious pattern, and the Viennese operetta type of humors.

'The Student Prince'

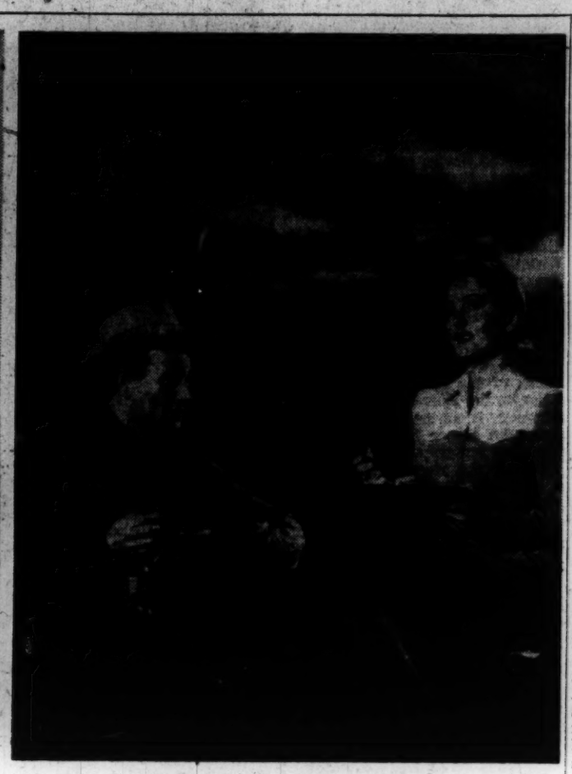
At the Boston Opera House—Revival of the operetta, presented by the Messrs. Shubert, music by Sigmund Romberg, book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, director by J. J. Shubert. The cast:

First Lackey	Colin Harvey
Second Lackey	Charles Perry
Third Lackey	Carlo de Juan
Fourth Lackey	Charles Leopold
Fifth Lackey	Stanley Turner
Sixth Lackey	Dale Engle
Prime Minister Von Mark	William Pringle
Dr. Engel	Everett Marshall
Prince Karl Franz	Frank Hornaday
Ruder	Walter Johnson
Gretchen	Sylvia Russell
Toni	Nathaniel Sack
Detlef	William Sutherland
Von Asterberg	Daniel De Paolo
Lucas	Carlos De Juan
Kathie	Laurel Hurley
Lutz	Detmar Poppen
Huhert	Percy Helton
Grand Duchess Anastasia	Nina Varela
Princess Margaret	Gloria Hope
Captain Tarnitz	Raymond Jacquemot
Countess Leyden	Judy Turnbull
Rudolph (cousin of Kathie)	Richard Erickson
Captain of the Guard	Daniel Saltzberg

Lucas-Pritchard

Everett Marshall and Laurel Hurley

As Dr. Engel and Kathie in the revival of "The Student Prince" at the Boston Opera House.



John Wayne and Jean Arthur

In "A Lady Takes a Chance," now at the Keith Memorial

Chekhov and His Plays

By Eva Le Gallienne

Being a worker in the theater, it will perhaps be forgiven me if I write about Chekhov and his plays primarily from the point of view of the producer, actor, and audience.

I can make no claim to being a critic of literature, for certainly the fact of having a distinguished writer as a father does not entitle me to that. Therefore, as a mere actor, I can speak only of what Chekhov means to me and to so many in the theater.

A source of continuous joy to me is the fact that Chekhov's plays have found such amazing and understanding recognition from the American public—that sorely misjudged American public, constantly accused of lack of sensibility, taste, and discretion.

When I produced at the Civic Repertory Theater in the first week of its existence "The Three Sisters," I was told on all sides of the rashness of such a presentation and even I myself far from expected the instantaneous response in the form of "sold-out" houses and public appreciation that occurred. I had, naturally, anticipated a response from students and lovers of Chekhov eager to see his plays projected in the theater, but I was astonished at the spell cast upon the "big" public: people left the theater, for some reason, probably unknown to themselves, deeply moved, frequently in tears.

* * *

Then we had the joy of playing two other Chekhov plays: "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Sea-Gull," invariably to packed houses. And yet it is stated frequently that Chekhov's plays belong solely to Russia and have no universal appeal. This has been proved by now a glaring fallacy.

Chekhov understood people—just ordinary people. He had the power to see their faults and smile at them; to appreciate their joys and shed a tear.

There is nothing in his plays of the theatrical. Try to cut a Tchekhov play and, if you are sensitive to the dramatic medium, you will find it impossible. You cut a small thread, seemingly unimportant, in the first act. All may be well for a time, but in the last act you will find the other end of that thread—its ultimate purpose, its profound reason; and there will be a hole in your tapestry. Chekhov's plays were written to be acted and acted with truth. To express a truth you must have truth within yourself. In Checkhov's plays you cannot lie. There is no escape. You cannot express fundamental simplicity by tricks.

Possibly because of a misleading approach, some people have the notion that Russian writers, including Chekhov, must be on the outs with joy and faith, but that is a fallacy as applied to Chekhov. He was essentially a humorist personally, as his letters constantly show, and his optimistic faith shines forth in his plays. Writing "The Cherry Orchard" in 1903, he spoke his faith in the remarkably prophetic words of the character, Trofimov, about the coming Russia that we know today.

* * *

"To eliminate the petty and transitory which hinders us from being free and happy—that is the aim and meaning of our life. Forward! We go forward irresistibly towards the bright star that shines yonder in the distance. Forward! Do not lag behind, friends! . . . Here is happiness. Here it comes. It is coming nearer, nearer; already I can hear its footsteps. And if we never see it—if we may never know it—what does it matter? Others will see it after us."

And again: "All Russia is our garden. The earth is great and beautiful—there are many beautiful places in it. Think only, Anya, your grandfather, and great-grandfather, and all your ancestors were slave owners—the owners of living souls — and from every cherry in the orchard, from every leaf, from every trunk there are human creatures looking at you. Cannot you hear their voices? Yes! We are at least 200 years behind, we have really gained nothing yet, we have no definite attitude towards the past, we do nothing but theorize or complain of depression or drink vodka. It is clear that to begin to live in the present we must first expiate our past, we must break with it; and we can expiate it only by suffering, by extraordinary, unceasing labor."

The vision of the future greatness of his people is matched by his divination of the foibles of human nature that are so comically revealed in the amusing characters of "The Cherry Orchard," who are as real and as varied in individuality as life itself. His plays are not machine-made and there is nothing of the machine age in them. To him we come for the magic of common joys and sorrows, the experience of men and women, which he had the genius to make illuminating and spell-weaving in the theater.

Fort Devens Orchestra To Give Museum Concert

Arthur Fiedler directs an orchestra of Fort Devens musicians at the Victory Concert arranged for afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 9, at 4 o'clock, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Leo Litwin, pianist, will assist as soloist. The players are members of the orchestra known as the Fort Devens Reception Center Symphony, which has been developed under the direction of Staff Sergeant Joseph Conte of Providence.

* * *

Longy School Concert

Olga Averino, soprano, and Verona Durick, pianist, appear at a concert of the Longy School, One Follen Street, Cambridge, this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Mme. Averino will present songs by Schubert and by Debussy. Mme. Durick will play the Theme and Variations, op. 73, of Fauré.

* * *

Opera Airs at Luncheon

Boris Goldovsky introduces a group of singers at the Symphony Luncheon, Copley Plaza Hotel, on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 7, at 12:15 o'clock. Students of the New England Conservatory Opera School, they will offer vocal scenes from works of Gluck, Mozart, Humperdinck, Berlioz, Moussorgsky, and Wolf-Ferrari.

* * *

Serkin Program

Rudolf Serkin, pianist, playing in Symphony Hall in the Celebrity Series on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 16, will present the following works:

Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue	Bach
Variations on a Song from "Gluck (K. 455)	Mozart
"Appassionata" Sonata op. 57	Beethoven
Impromptu, op. 90, E flat and G flat	Schubert
Variations, Op. 1	Schumann
"Une Barque sur l'Océan." "Alborada del Graciosa"	Ravel
Caprice A minor	Paganini-Liszt

* * *

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs. YVSRN, 8.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"What the War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—"Echoes from Hollywood." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Brains Trust." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—News; Round-up. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change

Collins Program

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, giving a recital in Jordan Hall, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, with Grace V. Davis, will present the following pieces:

Interrotte Speranze	Monteverdi
Gia il Sole dal Gange	Scarlatti
O del mio dolce ardor	Gluck
Invocazione di Orfeo	Péri
Je suis trahi!	
Dois Epais	Lully
Automne	Fauré
La Vague et la Cloche	Dupare
Aufenthalt	Schubert
Verrath	Brahms
Allerseelen	Strauss
Der Ton	Marx
Eri tu che macchiavi	Verdi
An Old Song Resung	Griffes
Silent Noon	Vaughan Williams
O Beauty, Passing Beauty	Golde
Flow Thou Regal Purple Stream	Arnold

Pinza Program

Ezio Pinza, bass, appearing in the Boston Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, Jan. 12, with Gibner King as his accompanist, presents the following pieces:

Aria: Si tra i ceppi	Handel
Aria: Dormi, Amore	Da Gagliano
"Il Maritino"	Arr. by Sinigaglia
"Novara la Bella"	
"Trois jours de vendange"	Hahn
"L'Heureux vagabond"	Bruneau
"Plaisir d'amour"	Martini
"Au pays"	Holmes
Lament of Ian the Proud	Griffes
"Do You Remember"	Levitzki
"To One Unknown"	Carpenter
"Winter"	Harris
"I Due Tarli"	Zandonai
La Serenata	Tosti
Aria: Il lacerato spirito	Verdi

Christian Science Program Jan. 9

Jules Cern will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Jan. 9, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Answered Prayer."

This is the eighth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news .	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across Caribbean..	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots..	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Program; spkr.; music	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Melody Mystery
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30 'Books & Victory'	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	'Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45 Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Maritime Service; or.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries',	Musical Roundup	News; Artie Shaw's Or.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	'Dick Tracy"; sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	'The Black Hood'; sk.	Irish melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Chick Carter'; sketch.	Irish melodies
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 'Page One'; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The Melodeers	Musical program	"Moment Musicale"
6:30 "Musically Yours"	'Jerry and Sky'	Talk; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March of Victory
6:45 News, 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH studio orchestra	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch...	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James's Or	WAVES Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Drama; In Gloaming.	News service
7:30 American Melody	Metropolitan Opera,	'Salute to Youth'; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Sigm'd Romberg's music
7:45 Hour; songs, or	USA; soloists	mond Paige's Or; gst	Fred Lang, news	Sigm'd Romberg's music
8:00 Big Town; drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 Judy Canova Show	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orch.	'Music That Endures";	Tommy Carr's Or.
8:45 comedy; cr.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Attilio Baggiore; cho.	Variety Hour
9:00 "Burns & Allen"	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15 Show; P. Goddard	'Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to Nation;	Johnny Long's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45 guests; dr. or	Dance orchestra; songs	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"What to Do With	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00 Romance" Good	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Germany"	Chicago Blackhawks
10:15 Bye, Mr. Chips'	Chester Bowles, OPA	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30 Rep R M Kieberg:	America Tomorrow:	Red Skelton and Co.	Gottfried Treviranus, Int	News service
10:45 Talk on Subsidies	Forum; guest speaker	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:00 News; Wld War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:15 'Jam'; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:30 Tommy Tucker's Or	Fishermen's program	Words at War; 'They	"Sinfonietta"; Emil	News at End; music
11:45 Tommy Tucker's Or	Dance Orch.; News	Shall Inherit the Earth'	Cooper, guest cond.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weath'r	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music, News	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Roselle Program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Kiernan, news.	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee, wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; Talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Yankee Tune Factory	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Yankee Tune Factory	Waltz Time; Music
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	'Between the Lines'	Yankee Tune Factory	Waltz Time; News
10:00 Valiant Lady	'Sweet River"	'Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	Olmsted's Story Dram.	Yankee Tune Factory	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 'Open Door'; sketch	Fishermen's Pgm; News	'Helpmate"; sketch	Yankee Tune Factory	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	'Tops in Bands"	Musical program	Yankee Tune Factory	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15 'Second Husband'	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30 'Bright Horizons'	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45 'Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum'; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'How	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; W'ther	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30 'Helen Trent'; sk.	National Farm & Hme	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday'	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 'Ma Perkins'	'Hoedown"	kov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs'	Fishermen's Pgm; News	'Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup.	Curtain Time
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30 'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	'Light of the World";	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason'; sk	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 'Caribbean'; drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	State Department of	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Education; speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Life to the Front..	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Talk by Seym'r Korman	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:45 Network; Date	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Alvino Rey's Or.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	'The Black Hood"; sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill'; sk.	'Chick Carter'; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 T. Rangers	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Perry Como's Pgm.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Rep. J. McCormick	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	'Wings of Tomorrow"	'Halls of Montezuma";	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45 "Easy Aces"; sketch	ern drama	'John Barry, commenta	Marine Corps series	Rhythm Ramblers
8:00 Monty Woolley and	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sing Up the News"	Enrich Madriguera's Or
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or	'Lum 'n' Abner'; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan; Music
9:00 Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bizet,
9:15 sical Variety Show	Network program	Dinah Shore; B. Breen	Gracie Field's Show	Jeux d'Enfants
9:30 Jack Carson, Var.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	'Mr. District Attorney'	'Soldiers With Wings';	Classical Album: Bizet,
9:45 show; Hal Perry	Dance orchestra; Songs	'Mr. District Attorney'	Drama; Jerry Colonna	Jeux d'Enfants
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Royal Arch Gunnison.	Local sports
10:15 "La Boheme"	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview; A Ward	Local sports
10:30 Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Justin Stone's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Drama; Musical R'ndup	Local sports
11:00 News; World War 2	News	News; E. N. Eddy news	News service	News service
11:15 'Jam'; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Review; Weather; Music	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30 Concert Orchestra;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 D. Milhaud, con.	Leu Breese's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," comedy by Jack Kirkland. Featuring Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 5, 12, 19, at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House Concert. Olga Averino, soprano. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2:35, 5, 7:30, 9:45. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 1:10, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20.

Exeter—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Betty Davis. 2:10, 5:20, 9. "The City That Stopped Hitler," Brian Donlevy, narrator. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 12:45 a. m., 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:00.

Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow." Margo, Robert Ryan.

Kenmore—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Good Old Days." 11:11 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 9:14. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 10:08 a. m., 1:29, 4:50, 8:11.

Metropolitan—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 9:55 a. m., 12:42, 3:29, 6:30, 9:23. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 5:11, 8:08.

Modern—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Around the World," Kay Kyser. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. "Stage Show": 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:05.

Scollay—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," "Blondie and Dumstreads." 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"The Lost Hazard." "Wasted Wheels," "Screen Snapshot," "Out of Darkness," "Wood Goes to War." "In the Drink," cartoons. First release national and war news. Continuous from 10 a. m.

State — "Thunder's Chief," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 3:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:50.

Telepix—"Kazakhstan," "The Helicopter," "Pan Vaudeville," "Balls Aloft," "Yankee Doodle Mouse," "Women of Britain," latest news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:35, 5:20, 8:05. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia — "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:06, 3:56, 6:46, 9:35. "Footlight Glamour," 9:08, 11:58 a. m., 2:48, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Dennis Day, Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 1:40, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "I Dood It," Red Skelton. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.

Regent: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

BRAINTREE—Braintree—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Prairie Chickens." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront." Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter.

Cleveland Circle: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Bette Davis. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2, 8.

University: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova.

Codman Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 1:30, 7:40.

Franklin: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Union Pacific." Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 8. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper. 1:30, 7:08.

Park: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Passport to Suez."

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Never a Dull Moment," Frances Langford. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "This Is the Army," all-star cast. 3:15, 8:45. "March of Time's Europe's Crossroads." 2:30, 8:15.

MALDEN — Granada: "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35.

Mystic: "Campus Rhythm," Robert Lowery, Gale Storm. 2:35, 7, 9:40. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," East Side Kids. 2:25, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. 3:13, 9:13. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Cherokee Strip," Dick Foran. 2:15, 8. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 3:45, 9:30.

Strand: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Jimmy Dorsey. 3:10, 8:25. "Falcon and the Co-Eds." George Sanders. 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor, Joan Leslie. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.

Fellsway: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell, Cary Grant. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Crime Case," Lionel Barrymore. 3,

Onrushing Soviets Roll Into Poland

Continued from Page 1

radiocast from the Soviet Capital, had announced the capture of Olevsk and 170 other villages by the onrushing Red Army columns.

The Soviet forces were sweeping into territory taken by the Nazis in the first month of their invasion of Russia.

Hundreds of Germans were said to be surrendering.

Large quantities of war equipment fell to Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's forces, which included Siberian infantrymen.

Although flying Soviet columns were across the old frontier below the Pripet Marshes, the border recognized by Moscow lies 150 miles beyond captured Olevsk.

The Stockholm paper Svenska Dagbladet said in a private dispatch from Moscow that the Russians had also reached the old Polish border at Gorodnika on the Slucz River 30 miles southwest of Olevsk.

A total of 170 towns and hamlets were swept up during the 11th day of General Vatutin's drive.

To the south, other Red Army units moving toward Rumania had cut the Kazatin-Zhashkov and Kazatin-Uman railways serving the German forces in Lower Russia, the bulletin disclosed. Moscow dispatches said these troops had swept on to within 35 miles of the main Warsaw-Odessa trunk line feeding the enemy's Dnieper Bend armies.

A branch railway to Zhashkov was cut by the seizure of three rail stations—Roskopano, Kashperovka, and Drutskaya. Another spur, jutting off the Kiev-Zhmerinka line to Uman farther south, was cut with the capture of Spichintsy, 32 miles northeast of Vinnitsa.

Pyatigory, 67 miles east of Vinnitsa, also was captured as the Russians further outflanked Germany's Dnieper Bend troops.

Soviet Baltic Army Surges Forward

On the Baltic Front, Soviet troops under Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian captured 70 localities north of Nevel in an expanding arc aimed at the Latvian frontier. A total of 1,600 Germans were killed in that frozen-lake zone, including an entire battalion which was wiped out when Russian troops made a surprise attack across a lake.

"The Germans were caught unprepared and retreated in disorder," the communiqué said. Hundreds of rifles, guns, and other equipment were declared seized.

Among the points taken above Nevel was the rail station of Karatai, 10 miles beyond. General Bagramian's southern wing slowly was throttling the major stronghold of Vitebsk in White Russia, dispatches said, but the communiqué did not mention that area.

In the strike toward Poland, the Russians were moving swiftly westward on a 60-mile front over roads littered with wrecked equipment. Three district centers—Dzerzhinsk, Emilcheno, and Baranovka—were captured.

General Vatutin, cocaptor of Kharkov and the liberator of Kiev, now has led his men 760 miles from Stalingrad. Berlin lies nearly 600 miles to the west, and the Russians are driving ahead on a 60-mile front.

Emilcheno, 30 miles north of the Novograd-Colynski, and Rogachev, 13 miles below, also were seized in the steady stride.

Moscow's communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a radiocast, disclosed that the Russians were advancing from 10 to 15 miles daily.

To the southwest, the rail junction of Berdichev, headquarters of German Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein until the rout began, was half surrounded and expected to fall shortly.

Farther south, the Russians pressing toward the Rumanian frontier were reported within 20 miles of the rail station of Vinnitsa on the Kiev-Zhmerinka line. Vinnitsa is an enemy stronghold near the Upper Bug River. The Russians not only were seeking to outflank the river defenses, but also were striking toward Zhmerinka, a vital rail objective.

The Germans in the Dnieper Bend apparently were faced with a hard choice between two alternatives—and in either case must act quickly. They either must withdraw as quickly as possible from the southern Ukraine or send ill-spared reserves into relieving counterattacks.

It was estimated that the Germans need from 150,000 to 300,000 reserves in Southern Russia if they are to avoid disaster.

Lisbon Says British Landed at Madeira

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Jan. 4

The French press carried a dispatch from Lisbon today reporting that the agreement in which Portugal gave Britain use of naval and air bases in the Azores had been extended to include Madeira and that British forces had landed there. The dispatch said there was no confirmation of the report by the Portuguese.

South Pacific:

Air Attacks at Kavieng Sap Tojo's Naval Might

Japan's naval strength is weaker by two cruisers and one destroyer which were damaged, possibly sunk, by United States Navy carrier planes in an attack at Kavieng, New Ireland.

While the planes were hammering the enemy warships with heavy bombs and torpedoes, other aircraft from South Pacific bases were destroying 32 Japanese planes over Kavieng and Rabaul, big Japanese base in northeastern New Guinea. Five American planes were lost in the two raids.

American troops of the Sixth Army's 32d Division have secured their objectives at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, where they made an invasion landing Jan. 2.

The communiqué said the Americans easily overcame light enemy resistance, being aided by Liberator heavy bombers which dropped 126 tons of explosives in the area, from Helmholtz Point to Sio. Other bombers left 55 tons at Madang, the Japanese coastal base 55 miles north of Saidor.

Warned by reconnaissance planes that a Japanese naval force of two cruisers and two destroyers was approaching Kavieng, where another carrier-borne plane attack had sunk an enemy destroyer and two big cargo ships Christmas Day, the carrier force sped to meet them.

Fighters and dive bombers hit the warships as they neared the harbor mouth. Bombs and torpedoes set the three vessels aflame, while intense machine-gun fire sprayed all the ships.

Weather unfavorable for later reconnaissance made it impossible to determine whether the cruisers and destroyer eventually sank. But a Headquarters spokesman said that even if they survived the flames, it would be a long time before they could be returned to service.

Thirty Japanese Zero fighters streaked in to meet up with Hellcat fighters which downed 11 enemy fighters for sure and four more probables. The Americans lost two Hellcats and one dive bomber. A twin-engine Japanese reconnaissance plane also was destroyed and a long-range fighter which attempted to harass the withdrawing carrier force was shot down, bringing the total enemy loss to 13.

The New Year's Day raid on Rabaul brought to 160 the total of enemy planes downed there in 10 days, against an Allied loss of 25.

American Marines expanded their invasion holdings at Cape Gloucester, on the northwestern tip of New Britain, past the airdrome captured Dec. 30. Other Marines west of the Cape have penetrated unopposed three miles south to Sag Sag on Dampier Strait.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Fail to Drive Broz From Banjaluka

Nazi defenders of Banjaluka, headquarters of the Second German Tank Army occupying the Yugoslavian Adriatic Coast, have brought up tanks and field guns in a desperate but so far unsuccessful effort to destroy Partisan forces which captured half the city in a surprise New Year's Eve attack, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) declared today.

"Street battles are still raging," the radiocast communiqué said, "but our guns are successfully counteracting the enemy's tanks and the last nests of resistance are being systematically smoked out."

Partisan columns operating outside the city were said to have destroyed four miles of track between Banjaluka and Prijedor, 30 miles to the northwest on the Banjaluka-Zagreb military railway, further hampering enemy supply and communication lines.

A Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen said that Allied officers, presumably American and British, were commanding many of Marshal Broz's divisions. The dispatch added that rumors were prevalent in Belgrade regarding an expected imminent Allied invasion of Yugoslavia along the Dalmatian coast.

Yugoslav forces presumably were still besieging the town of Novo Mesto, 40 miles east of Zagreb in Eastern Slovenia and 30 miles from the Italian border, although the communiqué made no mention of activities there. It said, however, that Partisan units were becoming increasingly active on all remaining sectors of the irregular front.

Nazis Call on Youths To Apply for Training

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Jan. 4

The German Air Ministry on Dec. 31 published an appeal to youths born in 1927 and 1928 to present themselves for training as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Nazi Air Force and Army.

Warship Lost:

U. S. Destroyer Sunk Dec. 24 in Atlantic

The Navy has disclosed the loss of a destroyer in the Atlantic on Christmas Eve, by an enemy torpedo.

The destroyer was the 41st lost since the start of the war of a total of 137 naval vessels of all types which have been lost through enemy action, accident, or destruction to prevent capture.

The Navy communiqué on the Atlantic sinking did not disclose whether the torpedo had been fired by a submarine, airplane, or surface craft.

Four destroyers have been lost within recent days. A Navy communiqué Jan. 1 reported the destroyer Perkins lost in a collision off the coast of New Guinea. Earlier, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had said that another destroyer was lost in the New Britain-New Guinea area. A destroyer blew up and sank off New York Harbor yesterday.

Off East Coast:

U. S. Naval Vessels Lost Since Dec. 7, '41

United States naval vessels lost off the Eastern Atlantic Coast since Pearl Harbor.

Feb. 18, 1942—Destroyer Truxton and naval stores ship Pollux lost in gale near Lawrence Harbor, East Newfoundland.

Feb. 28, 1942—Destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by U-boat off Cape May, N. J.

April 27, 1942—Destroyer Sturtevant sunk by underwater explosion off Florida.

Announced June 25, 1942—YP-389, antisubmarine-patrol boat, sunk by U-boat gunfire off Atlantic Coast.

Announced June 25, 1943—Submarine R-12 sunk off East Coast while on training exercises. Loss believed accidental.

Aug. 5, 1943—Gunboat Plymouth sunk off North Carolina by underwater explosion.

Sept. 30, 1943—Coast Guard patrol vessel Wilcox foundered in storm off East Coast.

Jan. 3, 1944—Destroyer sunk by explosion in lower New York Bay.

From the Air:

France Hit Heavily By U. S. Marauders

United States Marauder medium bombers heavily attacked military objectives in the Pas de Calais area of France on Jan. 4 in the wake of RAF Mosquito forays into Western Germany. All planes returned from both operations.

The Marauders were escorted by Allied fighters.

Fires, meanwhile, were reported still burning in Berlin from the two previous night assaults on the German Capital, and advices relayed from neutral Sweden said that traffic within the city remained virtually paralyzed.

Two fires were raging Jan. 3 in Hitler's Chancellery.

The main administration building at Berlin's great Tempelhof Airdrome also was reported damaged heavily by fire, and destruction was said to be widespread in factory districts in the southeastern part of the city.

The British Air Ministry announced that RAF, Dominion and other Allied fighters and fighter-bombers had been active over Northern France Jan. 3, bombing military objectives and carrying out extensive patrols.

Italy:

Allied Bombers Blast Targets in North

Strong forces of Allied heavy bombers blasted the ball-bearing plant at Villa Perosa and also attacked rail targets at Turin in Northern Italy Jan. 3, it was announced.

The Allied Army communique said Indian troops of the Eighth Army had improved their positions in an unspecified sector "by seizing a prominent feature overlooking the enemy line."

There was no specific mention of the Adriatic Coast, where Canadians of the Eighth Army were last reported to have struck within nine miles of Pescara.

Medium bombers ranged across the Adriatic to blast docks and railway installations at Split (Spalato) and Sibenik on the Dalmation coast, while other raiders attacked a "large concentration" of troops at Prijedor in Yugoslavia.

Light bombers and fighter bombers attacked the Germans in the battle area throughout the day, hitting at motor transport in the Avezzano area, gun positions near Cervara, and also carrying out another raid against the port of Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome.

Seizure of Saidor by Allies Cuts Off Japanese Bases

Continued from Page 1

which formerly moved by barge down along the New Britain coast from Rabaul and across Dampier and Vitiaz Straits.

With the capture of Cape Gloucester this week end this route is severed and the only way now of supplying bases is from the Philippines or the long and vulnerable direct sea approaches from Truk.

Meanwhile, the final occupation of the enemy airfields at Cape Gloucester begins to emerge as a masterpiece of combined military tactics.

It is now disclosed that unprecedented low cost of capturing in five days what was regarded as a major Japanese base on the same scale as Tarawa or Munda airfield is not due to any Japanese policy of withdrawal or abandonment, but to the fact that Japanese defenders were blitzed and overcome before they knew what had happened.

When the Marines first landed at the western end of Borgen Bay about five miles east of Cape Gloucester they seized a massive enemy supply dump, thus depriving the defenders of all means of sustained resistance.

Pushing at first inland on a tangent to Cape Gloucester's defense perimeter, the Marines suddenly cut sharply to the right, hitting the perimeter where the enemy was least expecting an attack. Through this strategem, the Marines by-passed pillboxes whose guns were set for a frontal assault.

No small share of credit for the brilliant victory goes to American 5th Air Corps, which under the direction of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney daily pounded the Cape Gloucester area with a precision and constancy which left the Japanese in a condition which pilots aptly describe as "completely bomb happy."

General Kenney's bombing campaign against Cape Gloucester was one of the most successful and most intense ever attempted in this area.

Sailors Who Torpedoed Scharnhorst

Associated Press Radiophoto

Sinking of Large Battleship Big Blow to Germany

Five British torpedomen who sent the final torpedo into the stricken German battleship Scharnhorst off the northern coast of Norway, Dec. 26, discuss their experiences aboard HMS Jamaica.

Germany in 1944: A Balance Sheet

Continued from Page 1

the art of knowing what is possible, of interpreting one's chances at the right time, and of establishing the preconditions of victory.

Wilhelm Weiss of the Völkischer Beobachter cheers his readers with these points: First, the Reich has interior lines of communication and a spacious theater of war at its disposal. Second, total war has turned the fighting and home fronts into a single battle zone. Third, the Allies haven't shattered the morale of the German people by terror raids. Fourth, the guarantee of a German victory is Hitler.

German military commentators have for some time past accepted the probability of an Allied invasion of Europe in the near future—in fact, some of their comments seem to suggest that they are trying to get some definite information from the Allies in reply as to when the second front will be opened.

They cheer the home population by assuring that the German military command never allowed itself to be bluffed by the many announcements of a second front, but relied upon military facts alone."

Cheerful on Second Front

The Allies will find their operations in Europe won't be undertaken against a German war machine exhausted on the Russian front, these commentators maintain, for the Germans had reinforced themselves and the Atlantic wall was finished. Hence the risk of a second front, the Germans are told, is entirely with the Allies.

Naval commentators also follow the same line, dealing apparently most cheerfully with the question of a second front. They contend that "countless guns of all calibers are placed everywhere from Northern Europe to the Spanish frontier. Penetration of their concentrated fire will take a heavy toll of attacking troops, landing barges, and supply ships."

There are also mines and "only by loss of ships are new minefields discovered. Even if the position isn't quite the same in the North, West, and South Europe, it can be assumed that a mine used as a defensive weapon will considerably increase the risk of any army of invasion."

Göring Still Confident

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring as Marshal of the Greater German Reich and Commander in Chief of the Luftwaffe, ended his New Year message with praise for and confidence in the German Air Force with the comment, "The path ahead is clearly outlined. Victory or defeat is the alternative."

Despite Marshal Göring's official optimism—the same day he admitted that "some demands made upon our home-based air forces had reached the limits of what is possible. But the Luftwaffe had some reserves of power which had been used to increase its strength every day, week, and month."

This same newspaper, however, is reduced to falling back upon the following as "undeniable successes for German defense [the word defense would have been scorned by this paper two years ago]—first, "Americans no longer dare to raid in clear weather or not without strong fighter escort," and, second, Allied air raids haven't succeeded in influencing decisively the German armament industry.

Such are official German comments, but various press attacks upon those persons who have doubts about German victory, punishments including beheading in some cases for critics of the regime, and the Allies continued bombing of Berlin result in "other views on the situation" among the general population of the Reich.

Wooden Lifeboat Defies Flames In Burning Oil Test

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Construction of a wooden lifeboat which does not catch fire even when passing through 40-foot flames fed by burning oil was announced here yesterday.

An asbestos hood sprayed by 30 gallons of water a minute covers the boat, the British Information Services said. The craft is intended especially for use by crews of torpedoed tankers.

In a trial at an English coastal town the boat was launched in a large pool covered with gasoline. It was hidden by flames that leaped up at the touch of torches. The external temperature rose to 4,000 degrees but inventor John Lamb and the crew within the canopy were subjected only to 116-degree heat and suffered no discomfort, the Services said.

Italians Called On To Down Fascists

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 2. Delayed (AP)—An outright appeal to violence, calling on the Italians to "paralyze with terror and strike without mercy" at known Fascists in southern Italy appeared today on the walls of Naples in placards purported to have been signed by Communists.

The posters said the Italian Government "busies itself solely in covering the crimes of the Fascist King."

A criticism of the Allied Military Government for not having dealt more strongly with Fascists was written into a paragraph which said, "And if the Allies fail to do this out of the goodness of their hearts, then we must do it." The Communist Party disavowed these statements.

The AMG instructed Italian municipal authorities to find and arrest the persons who prepared and distributed the posters.

A Nazi Diary: Change of Heart

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 4 (AP)—Allied Headquarters yesterday released a diary of a former Storm Troop leader in the Hitler Youth Movement captured in Italy, which showed that the young Nazi had had a complete change of heart after less than a year of fighting.

Extracts from the diary, as released by Headquarters, included these:

Jan. 15, 1943—"What excitement. My first day as a real soldier."

Jan. 23, 1943—"Fitted out in uniform. I look fine if a little odd."

Feb. 15, 1943—"Gradually I am beginning to feel myself a real soldier."

There followed a long poem about the Armored Grenadiers. In September, the former Storm Troop leader went to Italy, and in November the tone of the diary changed. There were references to the weight of "Tommy's artillery fire" and the number of German casualties.

Then in December there was this notation: "I wish I was an Englishman. All this retreating does not agree with me."

On Dec. 22, the day before his capture, the official statement said, the following was found in his diary:

"Yesterday night, during retreat, I broke finally and irrevocably with my old life. Gone are all the old values, all that was precious to me. In my soul only one thing remains, hatred for the bestiality of the German Army. For at last one is human.

"What have we to fight for? Everyone cursed the Nazi Government, but few have the courage to run against it. Why? Because brutality and the power of oppression are still strong. If only the opportunity offered, I would help strengthen the thousands who long for the day of the final collapse. . . . If I ever survive to leave the front alive, at least I shall have seen through the tawdry façade of Nazi politics—I shall know the points at which the Nazis are weakest. . . . Why was I born a German? I feel myself always a slave."

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

HESLOCK LTD.
REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS in Advertising
Specialists in Press and Poster Publicity, Folders, Catalogues, Commercial Art and Photography
Telephone: 30447 and 8
5 ST. PAUL'S STREET, LEEDS

A POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
COLLINSON'S CAFÉS
KING EDWARD ST., LEEDS
ALBION STREET, LEEDS
WELLINGTON STREET, LEEDS

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
Navana LTD
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
73, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

KNOWN AND WORN THE WORLD OVER
Maenson
CLOTHES
from Post-war England will be better and fitter than ever
JOSEPH MAY & SONS LTD., 106, Regent Street, London, W. 1

For more than a century HAMMOND'S have been NOTED FOR WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

By Appointment to H. M. the King
WALKER ORGANS
Under the essential requirements of National work and the need for man-power economy, our tuning staff available is necessarily somewhat reduced. Nevertheless our outdoor tuning and maintenance is still carrying on, and every effort is being made to continue our usual first-class service. Places for post-war orders for organ work are now being booked on our waiting list.
J. W. WALKER & SONS, LTD.
BRAINTREE ROAD, RUISLIP, MIDDX.
Telephone: Ruislip 2255 and 2256

Everything for the GARDEN
Bees LTD
Head Offices MILL ST. LIVERPOOL
Nurseries SEALAND, CHESTER
To make a MORE BEAUTIFUL & BOUNTIFUL BRITAIN

GREAT ARTISTES Testify That
RUSHWORTH PIANOS
are
• FIRST IN VALUE
• FIRST IN PERFORMANCE
• FIRST IN QUALITY
Follow their lead
RUSHWORTH & DREAPER, Ltd.
(Incorporating Cramer & Wm. Lea, Ltd.)
11-17 Islington, Liverpool 3

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes etc.

SHOP at BINNS
Your wartime shopping will be easier—
SUNDERLAND, DARLINGTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, WEST HARTLEPOOL, STANLEY, CARLISLE, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH

BISCUIT BATTERY
Carlisle's Half Moon Battery still stood when, in 1831 Carr's of Carlisle invented the process of biscuit-making. The first Royal Warrant for supplying biscuits to the Royal Household was granted to them in 1841. For over one hundred and ten years Carr's of Carlisle have continued to make quality biscuits for those who still prefer the very best.
CARR'S BISCUITS
MADE ONLY BY Carr's of Carlisle
NOTE—The needs of the Navy, Army and Air Force have priority. Production is controlled by the Government and distribution is confined to certain areas. You may not be able to obtain Carr's Biscuits in your locality until after the war.

Poland Explains Position As Russians Enter Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian armies, in their momentous sweep along the eastern front, have crossed the prewar boundary of Poland. Grave territorial problems are raised by the fact that the Russians have laid claim roughly to the eastern half of Poland which they occupied when they "partitioned" Poland with the Germans in September, 1939.

An authoritative statement of the Polish position follows:

"The attitude of the Polish nation will primarily be governed by its determination actively to continue its unremitting fight against the German invader in view of freeing the entire territory of Poland from Nazi German occupation.

"However, the relationship of the Polish people toward the victorious Soviet army will depend on the attitude which the Soviet armed forces will adopt on Polish territory. The attitude of the Polish population will be friendly and co-operative if the Soviet forces prove by their acts that they are on Polish soil as allies and liberators fighting against the common enemy with the aim of bringing about his defeat and of freeing Poland from German oppression and occupation.

Conduct Important

"Such an attitude could hardly be expected on the part of the Polish population if the conduct of the Soviet forces and Soviet authorities on Polish territory were to be similar to their conduct from September, 1939 to June, 1941,—which was then that of an invading force, aiming at the annexation of Polish territory.

For the first time in the course of this war the armies of one of the United Nations have effected the reconquest of national territory of another member of the United Nations in the course of military action against the common enemy—Germany. This event will, therefore, be a "test case" of the sincerity of United Nations' declarations and particularly of those recently signed at the Moscow Conference. This situation distinctly points to the necessity of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Polish and the Soviet Governments. (Diplomatic relations were broken off by Soviet Russia in April, 1942).

"Allied co-operation against a common enemy logically requires the existence of friendly diplomatic relations between the Government concerned.

"It would be difficult to imagine co-operation between the two armies and the two peoples—a co-operation essential to the common Allied cause, if the two Governments were to continue to remain not on speaking terms.

"Normal relations," the Poles feel, "must be based on the principle of sovereign equality"—in the words of the joint four-nation declaration signed in Moscow.

Frontier Once Fixed

As regards the common frontier between Poland and the U. S. S. R.—this frontier was definitely fixed between the two countries, as a result of direct negotiations, by the Treaty of Riga on March 18, 1921, and has been recognized by all the nations of the world. It has never been questioned by either of the two signatories up to Sept. 28, 1939, when the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact was signed between the Soviet Union and Germany, marking the fourth partition of Poland carried out by those two Powers.

"The new demarcation line established by virtue of this pact between Germany and the Soviets was, later, repudiated by the Soviets and declared as no longer operative—in paragraph I of the agreement signed between the Polish and Soviet Governments in London on July 30, 1941.

"The legality of the border position thus rests on the Riga Treaty of 1921.

"No boundaries between two sovereign States can be peacefully altered without the mutual consent of the two countries concerned. No peaceful resettlement of a frontier could, therefore, take place in the course of a war, and all eventual negotiations for frontier revision should be put off until peace is restored and both nations are in a position freely to broach this subject.

Wants to Co-operate

"Contrary to the accusations levelled at the Polish Government by pro-Soviet propaganda, the Polish Government is desirous of maintaining good neighborly Polish-Soviet relations in the future and, therefore, is anxious to prevent any incidents or the creating of situations which would imperil such good relations.

"Even temporary or partial occupation of Polish territory by Soviet forces would therefore by highly undesirable. However, if such occupation becomes unavoidable as a result of military operations against Germany, it is essential that it should be preceded by an understanding between the Polish and Soviet Governments based on the resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

"Lacking such an understanding, one must reckon with a probable attempt to Sovietize Poland by means of the so-called "Union of Polish Patriots," headed by Wanda Wasilewska, as well as by methods, already employed by the Soviets in Poland from Sept. 17, 1939, to June 22, 1941—of elimination or deportation to Russia of the leading or nationally conscious Polish elements of that territory.

"If such a situation were to arise, one would have to count with a desperate self-defense on the part of the population of Poland.

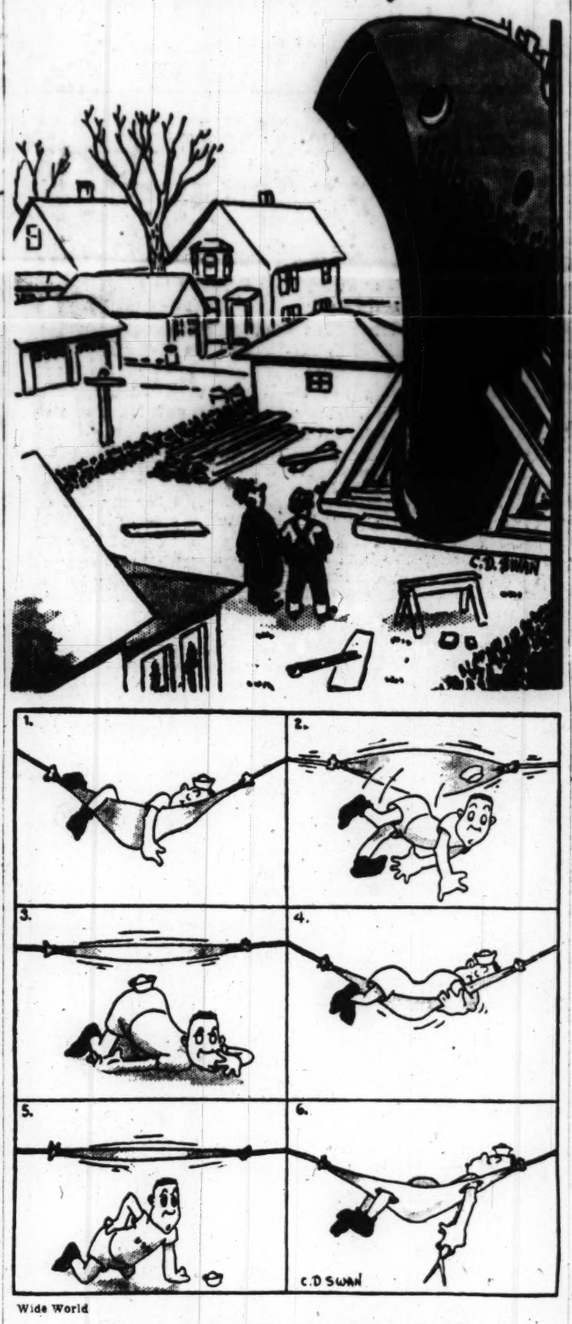
Serious Problems

"If the fifth year of unceasing and uncompromising resistance on the part of the Polish people against the German invader and of Poland's contribution, as one of the United Nations, through her armed forces abroad on land, on sea and in the air—this would be a serious tragedy not only for Poland, but for the entire community of the United Nations.

"However, should the entrance of Soviet troops on Polish territory take place as a result of the adjustment of relations and of an agreement between Poland and Soviet Russia, then the right to take over the administration of the country by sovereign Polish Government authorities on the liberated territory of Poland should be guaranteed from the outset in the interest of future good neighborly Polish-Soviet relations.

"Poland, who has incessantly kept up her active fight against Germany in this war, is entitled to use her armed forces particularly for the liberation of her national territory from the German invader."

War Has a Funny Side



Wide World

Cartoonists Cast New Light on Conflict

Upper: Caption for cartoon reads: "Remember That Modern Mechanix Speedboat I Started Last Summer?" Lower: Any Navy man gets a smile from Sergeant Swan's portrayal of night life in a hammock.

Montgomery, Now in London, Says He Won't Be There Long

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The first meeting of the new allied Invasion War Council appeared imminent today amid indications that a master plan for the onslaught against Fortress Europe already has been worked out and only a starting date needs to be set.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of British Land Forces for the Invasion, already has arrived in London, it was disclosed last night. The Allied Air Commander, Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, and the U. S. Strategic Air Force Commander, Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, also are in England, and the rest of the invasion command is expected soon.

General Montgomery was greeted with cheers when he was recognized in a London hotel lobby. He told friends, "I don't expect to be here long. I'm always on the move these days."

Delayed dispatches from Italy said that General Montgomery told British Eighth Army troops in a farewell address Dec. 30 that a victorious end of the war was in sight, "though I don't say next month, next week or next year."

Addressing 2,000 members of the Eighth Army crowded into a battered little theater in Southeastern Italy, General Montgomery declared "the situation is good. . . . All we have to do is to have complete trust in our leaders—leaders of the nations—and get on with the job."

"There have been certain comments about the slowness of the campaign in Italy," General Montgomery said. "There has been no slowness at all. This army landed in Italy on Sept. 3 and by Dec. 3 the Eighth had fought its way over 700 miles of country. I don't call that slow."

[There was no further explanation of the 700-mile reference. It is 215 miles air line from Messina Strait to Bari, on the Adriatic, and 155 miles air line from Bari north to newly captured Ortona, from which Eighth Army units are now striking toward Pescara. The Eighth Army has moved by tortuous highways, however, and not by these direct routes.]

Japan Still Strong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A grim-talking Marine General from the Pacific implied today it was time for Americans at home to remember that Japan still holds all she had at the star tof the war and intends to go down scrapping for every inch of it.

Brig. Gen. Merritt A. Edson, Chief-of-Staff of the valiant Marine Force which captured Tarawa, cited these observations as "a few things that might be straightened out" in the public view about the war with Japan:

"Japan still holds what she held before Pearl Harbor—we haven't taken a single thing from them that they had before the start of this war."

The enemy in Asia has suffered shipping losses, but casualties to manpower are very light compared with total strength.

There must be no negotiated peace—"we are fighting to keep off the devastation and desolation we have in Europe and China and if we can't defeat the Japanese to the point that they can't start this business again, sooner or later we will have the same thing right here in this country."

New Tractor to Aid U. S. March to Berlin

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4

Uncle Sam's big guns will depend on the M-4 prime mover in their march on Berlin, officials of the Tractor Division of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and the U. S. Army Ordnance Department says.

Hitherto a closely guarded military secret, the M-4 mover is described as an 18-ton tank-type military tractor, and has already seen frontline action.

Officials described it as a radically new high speed artillery tractor, which in addition to providing high speed motive power for hauling the heavy guns, also carries the gun crew and initial rounds of ammunition. It is armed with a .50 caliber machine gun.

Soviet President Praises Allies

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Michael Kalanin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, praised the 1943 victories of Russia's fighting Allies and declared that the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference at Teheran was the "greatest event of our days" bringing an agreement on war and the peace to follow.

In his New Year's speech, the Soviet President reviewed the Red Army's victories during the past year, described 1943 as a turning point of the war, and said that the expulsion of the German invaders and complete victory remained Russia's goal.

"Our Allies have also been fighting hard this year," he said. "They have driven the Germans from North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica and now in Southern Italy the Allies are advancing on Rome. The Anglo-American air forces have worked untiringly. Italy, Germany's greatest ally, has capitulated."

Soviet Drives Destroy Crack Reich Troops

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 4—The successes of the present Soviet Ukrainian offensive must not be measured only in territorial gains. Equally important has been the destruction of a large number of German units, including the crack Adolf Hitler SS Armored Division, a sizable part of which was surrounded and smashed at Zhitomir.

According to frontline reports, the Germans had concentrated the bulk of their available tank forces in the Ukraine last November in a determined effort to recapture Kiev, even recalling troops from Italy for that purpose.

In view of the present weakened condition of the Wehrmacht, especially its shortage of reserves, losses in present battles will weigh heavily in the future.

It is also significant that Soviet gains have everywhere been made in the face of strong German resistance. The German November-December bid to retake Kiev was apparently undertaken at Hitler's express personal orders and against the wishes of his General Staff, whose main desire is to husband their forces for defense.

While the chief Soviet gains are still being registered in the Ukraine, northwest from Nevel the Russians report the capture of new points on the main line toward Riga. This, too, may be the beginning of an encircling movement designed to cut off the Baltic front, where the Germans, as in the Dnieper salient, still hold areas far to the east.

Since Stalingrad, the Soviets have repeatedly practised encirclement tactics. The Red Army usually avoids attempting to take a town by head-on attacks. Instead, armored units filter around to the rear to encircle the place. One purpose of this tactic is to try to force out the Germans before they have the opportunity to complete their demolition, and also to keep the fighting, if possible, outside the cities themselves.

This has worked in the case of Kiev, which escaped the complete destruction that might have come to it. However, the surrounded Germans sometimes remain to fight it out to a bitter finish, and fired with courage and desperation.

Cabinet in Manila Is Reorganized By Puppet President

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Manila radio said yesterday that Jose P. Laurel, President of the puppet Philippines Government, had reorganized his Cabinet, increasing his ministries from seven to nine.

The broadcast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, said President Laurel's Cabinet now was constituted as follows:

Foreign Affairs: Claro M. Recto; Finance: Antonio de las Alas; Justice: Teofilo Sison; Agriculture and Natural Resources: Rafel R. Alunan; Public Works and Communications: Quintin Parades; Health, Labor and Public Welfare: Emiliano Tria Tirona.

President Laurel, the broadcast said, retained three portfolios in the puppet Cabinet for himself: the posts of Home Affairs, Education and Economic Affairs.

Canadian Workers Plan 'Total' Strike

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (AP)—L. Therrien, President of the Civic Workers' Strike Committee, said late yesterday that 2,000 "Montreal civic employees, on strike for nearly two weeks, have decided to go in for a 'total strike' at the City Hall today."

"Up to now," he said, "we have closed our eyes on employees reporting for work at different city departments such as meat inspection, clinics, and others. From today on, our attitude will be that no one may work in any city department until the dispute is settled to our entire satisfaction."

Earlier yesterday, four more strikers were pressed into service as coroner's court jurymen. All are members of the strike committee. Dec. 31 six strikers were subpoenaed.

The strike started Dec. 21 over a wage dispute.

Sultan Appointed Deputy Commander

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 4 (AP)—A veteran of 36 years in the regular army, Maj. Gen. Daniel Isom Sultan, has been appointed Deputy Commander in Chief of U. S. Army Forces in China, Burma, and India, under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

General Sultan, who played football at West Point on the same team with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a native of Oxford, Miss., and has served in France, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Hawaii, and at numerous posts in the United States. He was on the General Staff in Washington in 1918-19.

Soviet Entry in Poland Tests Charter

Continued from Page 1

knowledge that Russian troops were soon to pass into territory to which both nations lay claim.

As those troops neared the old Polish boundary the suggestion was put forward in various quarters that a definite statement by Russia would ease the situation.

Russia's intentions were generally assumed to embrace retention of the "half" of Poland the Russians occupied in 1939.

But Soviet aims have never been outlined in concrete form. There has been vague talk of "compensation" of Poland. Various plans have assigned East Prussia and portions of Silesia to Poland—giving them territory which they had disputed with Germany in turn for relinquishing territory which they had disputed with Russia.

But no such statement has been issued. And though it is clear that the Polish boundary question must have been touched upon at the Moscow and Teheran conferences, there is no evidence that a satisfactory method of solution has yet been achieved.

Polish Underground

But there apparently has been some amelioration of the situation. For more than a month it has been known that the "signals were up" in the Polish underground. Jan Kwapinski, who attended the United Nations Relief Conference in Atlantic City as the Polish representative, confirmed that "orders" had been issued to the Polish underground.

For a moment it was assumed that this meant that the Poles would fight the Russians, just as they have already been fighting the Germans on their own territory. But apparently the orders have been modified—probably at Allied insistence. Polish sources today do not expect that the Polish guerrilla bands will interfere with the Russian armies in driving back the Germans.

But the question of who takes over the reconquered territory is still unsolved.

What the Poles feel is that they face the dilemma of allowing the Russians to set up a military government on a Soviet pattern, or endangering their own provisional administrations, if they come out from cover, and then the Russians decide to eliminate them.

Charges on Both Sides

What the Russians feel is that strategic considerations are involved which are vital to the Soviet Union. They take the stand that they do not propose to have either the long-range or the immediate military position hampered by diplomatic committments.

On both sides there have been charges of military nonco-operation and even atrocities.

The broadcast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, said President Laurel's Cabinet now was constituted as follows:

Foreign Affairs: Claro M. Recto; Finance: Antonio de las Alas; Justice: Teofilo Sison; Agriculture and Natural Resources: Rafel R. Alunan; Public Works and Communications: Quintin Parades; Health, Labor and Public Welfare: Emiliano Tria Tirona.

President Laurel, the broadcast said, retained three portfolios in the puppet Cabinet for himself: the posts of Home Affairs, Education and Economic Affairs.

Poles to Carry Issue To Roosevelt and Hull

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 4

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, president of the Polish Government in exile, and Premier Tadeusz Romer are expected to leave for Washington soon for conferences on Polish-Russian questions, heightened by the Red Army's crossing of the old Polish border.

Before they leave for talks with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is believed they may confer with President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Government in exile. Dr. Benes recently returned from Moscow, where a Czech-Russian pact was signed, leaving an opening for Poland to join in a bulwark of states against the threat of any future German drive to the east.

And the Russians equally can claim that the area includes substantial of their own minorities, especially in its rural portions.

Meanwhile, the Polish Government bases its legal position on the fact that the Russians repudiated the so-called "Ribbentrop line," drawn by Russia and Germany before the Nazis attacked the Soviets.

This would legalistically return the status to the Treaty of Riga under which Russia recognized Poland's Eastern boundary, established after World War I and through which the Russian spearhead has thrust at the town of Olevsk.

But the Russians, in return, charge that the Polish Government is intransigient in refusing to consider what Moscow would call the actual situation which has arisen from the battles of the past four years. And the Soviets have been at pains to contend that the present Polish Government in exile is not adequately representative of the Polish people.

The Poles themselves use this very argument, but in an entirely different connection. They say that their Government, because it does not speak with the authority of a currently articulate electorate, is not in a position to negotiate any territorial changes.

It can only talk of Polish territory on the basis, it feels, of the boundaries which existed before the war. It may be that this attitude may be carried further to apply to the postwar Governmental situation within Poland.

For it impliedly places the Polish regime along side of those other Exile Governments which perceive the greatest of their role to be that of serving their countries during the transition—and welcome the first opportunity for free exercise of franchise in a land regained.

Question of Buffer Area

On both sides there is an ethnographical problem—though the Poles can certainly make a case for the Polish character of the larger cities which are in the section occupied by Russia in 1939. tary importance of "buffer" territories.

They feel that the basic essence of security is to be found in some larger framework of agreement—of understandings between nations which would provide such overwelming force on the side of the peacekeepers that the General Staffs need no longer be quite so concerned about exact boundary.

Some approach to the solution of the problem from the basis of larger international committments is expected when the leaders of the Polish Government in exile visit Washington soon.

President Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Prime Minister Tadeusz Romer are expected to visit Washington soon. It is not improbable that a beginning in discussions will be made in an effort to define Poland's position in relation to the recent Russo-Czech pact—which was rather vaguely left open to ultimate Polish participation.

Self-Government

But such considerations—which would place Poland in the group of nations clearly designed as a bulwark against future German aggression — would immediately run up against larger questions involved in the Atlantic Charter. It not only promises to restore sovereign rights and self-government to those from whom these rights have been forcibly deprived, but contains a pledge that territorial changes are not to be made except in the "clearly expressed wishes" of the peoples concerned.

Poland—the invasion of whose territory was the immediate cause of World War II—thus provides a test for the application of some of the fundamentals over which the war itself is being waged. But perhaps even more important is that it offers the opportunity for a new measure of progress toward the unification of the United Nations.

This unification has seen success in arms. It has gone a long way toward establishment of genuine understanding among its larger groups. The next test is how fully those principles of co-operation can be invoked with the smaller nations.

COMPARISONS

Travelers who compare The Taft's service plus economy always Tarry at The Taft!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.

7TH AVE. AT 50TH ST. NEW YORK 19

TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Recapture the Soft

NATURAL

Loveliness of Your Hair!

So many, many women have told us wonderful things about Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo, we naturally feel you should give *your* hair a chance to be truly lovely.

Please, please try Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO Genuine Castile SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.

AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

CALL UNITED AIR LINES FOR TRAVEL INFORMATION

Mainliner Schedules to Cleveland, Chicago Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco Portland, Seattle

UNITED AIR LINES

Boston • • • 18 Providence St., Hubbard 1881

New York • • 80 E. 42nd St., Murray Hill 2-7300

Washington • 1 K Street between 13th and 14th 2 806 15th St. N. W.—Republic 3666

WE CANNOT (FAIRLY) ENCOURAGE TRAVEL

"We are sorry, but"—

As this is wartime, we cannot anticipate if and when the crowded conditions of our passenger trains will be relieved. That's why we request that you *travel sparingly*.

We are grateful for the loyalty and cooperative spirit of our patrons. But we cannot fairly encourage pleasure travel until after the war is won and the imperative need for passenger equipment has passed.

Then, we expect to supply finer service than ever between the East and Florida. But this is wartime. And wartime is the time to *travel sparingly!*

TRAVEL SPARINGLY*

If you MUST travel you can help solve the wartime transportation problem if you will:

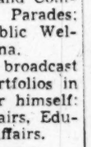
- Plan every trip and buy round-trip tickets well in advance.
- Cancel your reservations promptly, if you change your plans.
- Accept available accommodations cheerfully.
- Travel in mid-week.
- Travel light, taking only one piece of baggage
- Wait your turn in the dining car patiently.

*Don't travel unless absolutely necessary

Invest Your Travel Money in War Bonds

THE RAILROADS ARE COOPERATING—COOPERATE WITH THE RAILROADS

SAVE for every war-time purpose BY MAIL



Our service to out-of-town depositors brings the safety of this strong Mutual Savings Bank as near as your nearest mail box. Write for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail". Learn how easily, conveniently and safely you can save BY MAIL!

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Miss Anderson Cheers Boys In Hawaii

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was December 7, 1941, and the ruins of Hickman Field were still smoking when Judith Anderson decided she wanted to go out and help those boys who fought so gallantly for us. But in spite of all her eagerness to help, she says she knew nothing "useful." Only serious acting. Simple, earthy, useful things were in demand. And so, Miss Anderson went into a huddle with herself, and decided there was one thing she could do and she did it. She knitted.

But, as the war progressed, demands of our men on the world's scattered battlefields became more than just demands for food, rest, and clothing. And knitting was not help enough; Miss Anderson went out selling war bonds. "From that," she says, "I graduated to Red Cross work."

"I wanted to be closer to the war," she says. "I wanted to be closer to the boys, the same boys who had supported me in the theater, who had applauded me. I wanted to go to them, let them know I appreciated what they were doing for me and my country—to applaud them."

Joined the USO

So when the offer came three months ago to join the USO shows and go to Hawaii, Miss Anderson was delighted. Delighted, but skeptical—about herself, that is. Would she be able to amuse the wounded, the tired, the disillusioned? She was a legitimate actress. She needed the protection of a great play, the support of a cast of actors, costumes, and music. "I had no 'act,'" she says. "I was no entertainer in the usual sense of the word. I could not sing or dance. I could not even make a speech. So how could I go out and 'entertain' the boys?"

Perhaps, she decided, her mission was in spreading a plea for future peace. That opportunity came in New York during the run of Chekhov's "Three Sisters." Miss Anderson accepted the part mainly because of the final speech, which, she says, is one of the finest.

But even transmitting that message of peace and trying to rekindle a hope for the future was not enough, she realized. She was at a loss as to what to do really to help. And then she read a newspaper account of Maurice Evans, the Shakespearean actor, doing a play, "Hey, Mac!" for the boys somewhere in the South Pacific. And the idea came: "Why not team up with Evans and produce a great Shakespearean play for the benefit and entertainment of our fighting men?" Possibly, she mused, if details of cast, music, and costumes could be arranged, it would please them, as much as lighter entertainment.

Plays Shakespeare

To Miss Anderson's surprise and delight, the details "took care of themselves," and she was able to appear in the medium she knew best. Great sums of money were collected from her Shakespearean benefits. And the benefits were not all in money, she says, recalling an incident before the opening curtain of "Macbeth" in a camp theater in Hawaii. She was sitting in a jeep studying her lines, when a young soldier walked up to her timidly and asked if he could speak to her. "Of course," Miss Anderson said. He started to speak, words tumbling over each other in his eagerness to express his delight at seeing a great actress at such close range. "First we had three months to wait," he bubbled over, "then a month, then a week, then a day, and now I am talking to you—boy, will I have something to write home about!"

This, Miss Anderson says, was the highest point of her career.

A couple of days later, as she walked along the street in Honolulu three young soldiers came to her and said Hello. One of them said: "May I talk to you?" He was not being fresh, Miss Anderson explains. He was just awfully homesick. Until reaching Honolulu, he had not seen a white woman in almost two years.

Again Miss Anderson said: "Of course," and all three of them laughed, and went into a little cafe around the corner where they sipped milk shakes and talked about their homes, and sweethearts, and what a swell time everyone would have when the war was over.

"It was then and there," Miss Anderson says, "that I found out I did not need an act. I had found my job. I knew that these boys and many more like them, appreciated entertainment, but what they needed, and craved most, was companionship. A friendly word, a pat of the hand, the sound of a soft voice."

For days and weeks after that chat in a little cafe she was acting on that revelation. She saw as many soldiers as she could in plain day-to-day human contact; talked to them, read to them; joked with them; read letters and wrote letters for the wounded.

"It was not easy," she confesses. "I saw the cost of war, not in guns or ships or money, but in men, in boys, in glorious youth sacrificed for our freedom, our comfort, our liberty. And what kind of men are they? They are heroes, every single one of them. The finest group of men anywhere.

"From the moment I talked to those three boys in a little cafe," she says, "I did not stop long enough to ponder how much good I had been able to accomplish. I went on with my work, merely trying to do my best." Now, home little more than a week, she is already mapping out plans for her next trip (destination a military secret).

"How much good I did do," she says wistfully, "does not really matter. But I want to go back as soon as I can. And I say this to you and everyone who will listen: Go to these men. I beg of you, go to them. Put on your prettiest dress and go to them. Bring their homes to them and a memory of voices and faces that mean happiness to them. Take your understanding, your companionship, your warmth, and tenderness. You will get a rich reward. The greatest experience that life holds will be yours, and you will be helping to end the war."

Above, Judith Anderson peers into her dressing-room mirror just before a formal appearance in a camp theater at Hawaii. Below, she is shown in a less formal mood with a group of wounded soldiers, also in Hawaii.

Toddler Soon Feeds Himself With Proper Encouragement

Toddler Series: No. 2

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Learning to feed himself is the Toddler's first experience in self-reliance. It is not a task which is accomplished suddenly, but requires patient guidance. Its successful execution is important not only from the standpoint of good eating habits, but also because it is the foundation for future lessons in self-help.

Proper equipment aids in acquiring good eating habits. The miniature knife, fork, and spoon are best. Use of a curved handled spoon is discouraged because the only way the child can hold it is by grasping it. It usually takes from 4 to 6 months to learn to use the spoon expertly. The fork is then added to the equipment and its use is speedily acquired. At about two and a half years he will enjoy buttering his toast, etc., but will not use the knife for cutting for some time.

Reluctance to hold his own cup may easily result from the weight of a heavy silver cup which is burdensome to the child when filled with milk. Bright plastic cups are excellent because of their light weight and color appeal. Some children prefer a small glass as it is fun to watch the ebb of the milk while drinking or to make a game of looking through the bottom of the empty glass. A glass which flares at the top is good as it helps prevent slipping through the fingers as it is replaced on the tray.

The sectional hot dish is most popular. A soup dish is a good substitute as a child manages better when he has the side of the dish to push against.

Low Table Helps

If the high chair is convertible, the Toddler will enjoy having his meals at the low table. A gay tray on the table gives more room than the narrow high-chair tray and so prevents tipping of the cup, etc. Arrange the tray neatly with the cup in its own special "little house" which is the right-hand corner. Change the dishes from time to time to provide color interest. When he learns to pour, add a small pitcher in the shape of an animal, or a gaily painted one from which he will love to refill his cup or pour milk on the cereal and dessert. If he has his meals in a room where the floors are carpeted, spread a generous square of oilcloth under the chair and table, so the inevitable spilling will not be cause for concern.

There is no definite time when one can say the child should learn to feed himself, nor is the mastery of the technique of feeding himself an indication that he will never again need your assistance. It is best to begin early as he becomes expert only through practice regardless of when you begin. When he first shows interest in the activity of eating (around five months), place the spoon in his hand between the thumb and forefinger so that the palm of the hand is under the spoon and then guide several spoonfuls of food to his mouth. Without guidance the child will tend to grasp the spoon in his fist. It takes about the same length of time to learn incorrectly as correctly, so it pays to help him to get the feeling of the correct way to hold the spoon. After a few days or weeks of this he may lose interest in holding the spoon and it is wise to let it rest until he shows further inclination. But do put every effort on his part to good use as this is foundation work in an important lesson in self-reliance.

"Gentle" Coaxing

The first completely independent eating habit is holding the cup, usually with two hands. If he began drinking from the cup at an early age, it will bear good dividends now. Because his muscular control is not well developed, his movements are apt to be jerky and so result in spilling. As he sets the cup down, repeat the word "gently" and guide the cup to the right-hand corner of the tray, and he will soon automatically place the cup out of harm's way. The very lilt of the word "gently" and the inflection in your voice will tend to induce care. Let him play with a cup in the pen, so he can practice "pretend drinking" and so develop dexterity in handling the cup and a fondness for its use.

By the time he is 15 to 18 months old he should be making definite progress in feeding himself. The first step is to learn to hold the spoon and guide it to his mouth with assistance. The next is for mother and child to administer alternate spoonfuls. As he progresses he may eat his favorite foods, need assistance with the remaining food, and then gladly eat dessert by himself. In the final stage he will eat the entire meal by himself and probably prefer being alone in the room so he can surprise you with the empty plate.

The mastery of this habit will give him a feeling of joyous self-reliance and abet his interest in learning to do other things for himself.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Articles dealing with parents and children appear regularly on the Saturday Education page.*

Modern Regime Aids Prisoners Helen Hironimus Believes

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"I'm rather slight, of medium height, have dark hair—and I'll be wearing a black and white polka-dot dress," came the pleasant voice of Helen Hironimus over the telephone, "I'm sure you'll recognize me."

And of course I did (as she stepped out of the elevator at her hotel), being considerably relieved to find the warden of the great Federal Reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia, no formidable person, but a woman of charm and evident discernment.

This 44-year-old reformer expressed so much joy and vitality it was difficult to associate her with a penal institution. "But you know our reformatory, situated in the beautiful foothills of the Allegheny Mountains, looks more like a boarding school than anything else," Miss Hironimus explained. "We have 15 cottages, housing in normal times about 550 women, though we handle more than that number now.

"One of the first things the girls remark with relief when they come to us is that they do not have to wear uniforms. Prints, checked ginghams, and flower-sprigged dresses are the rule, generally made of seersucker or other cottons. And to encourage the girls in a sense of individuality, they are allowed to make bright belts for themselves, 'beanies,' neckwear, knit gay socks, or other accessories they may like."

Responsive to Good

"While each cottage regularly houses 30 persons, we are now accommodating as many as 40 or 50," Miss Hironimus pointed out. "In most institutions the population has decreased because of the war. But with us, the large number of young girls—all below 18 and some as young as 13—who have been sentenced as prostitutes has increased those we have to care for. At present 43 per cent of our inmates fall under this head.

"Most people misunderstand these girls," Miss Hironimus continued, "as though they had chosen this life for themselves. But this is not true. In most cases they are girls who have never had a chance in life and very little schooling. Neither the training nor the opportunity to support themselves adequately has come their way, nor the possibility of being respectable. It is lack of education, training, and opportunity that gets them into trouble. We try to give them these things. And they do respond."

Aid War Effort

The women and girls are very much aware of the war in Alderson and their war industries program under the State Office of Education has gone ahead mightily. The gymnasium has been converted into a training school for aircraft sheet metal and riveting. Fifty-seven of the inmates have completed the course, and 28 are now in training. This course, which includes mental aptitude tests and a careful selection of the applicants, is given three months before release of those in the reformatory, and graduates are placed directly in defense plants—not, however, without some reluctance on the part of a few employers.

Another course given in food production, preservation, and conservation meets no obstacles in the acceptance of its fruits. Last summer, Miss Hironimus said, every available spot of ground was intensively cultivated. They raised and preserved for their own needs over 22,000 quarts of processed foods in their cottage kitchens. Many of the women and girls who worked at these courses will return to farming communities and to homes where they will be able to continue to use this knowledge.

The large dairy, run in connection with the Institutional Farm, has 50 cows, and these supply not only the needs of the Reformatory but 30 gallons of milk a day for a near-by Federal Prison camp. They have a piggery that also flourishes and they are able to provide hams, bacon, and live pigs for the camp also. All this work is carried on by the girls and women in the reformatory who dig ditches, drive tractors, pitch hay, care for the animals, and take over all duties connected with planting and harvesting of crops.

Credit to Wise Warden

Diligent service is given by these girls in the Federal Prison Industries Garment Shop where they have made 120,000 bandoleers for the Army, parachutes for the Weather Bureau, pajamas for the veterans. On the first of December 100,000 shirts were ready for the Navy Seabees, and another 100,000 are in process for the Marine Corps. Approximately two-thirds of their work is on war production. The remainder covers orders for various Federal institutions and clothing for Indian Schools.

These girls accomplish almost as much more in their leisure hours, as they do when they're working at their regular jobs, said Miss Hironimus, and the Red Cross is indebted to them for an immense number of garments, any number of layettes, and 60,000 surgical dressings. They've knitted sweaters for the Army, the Navy, and refugee children, bought war bonds, contributed to the Red Cross, the China Children's Fund, and the USO. And have bent their energies towards salvage and the reduction of waste.

And who is it that makes all this tick so evenly, go forward so smoothly? A slim executive woman who expected to spend her life practicing law. Helen Hironimus was graduated from law school in 1926 and went to Alderson, Va., for a rest. There she met Dr. Mary B. Harris, then superintendent of the reformatory. Instead of going back to Washington, she soon found herself Record Clerk at the reformatory. In two years she was made Assistant Superintendent, and on the retirement of [illegible] in 1936, she took over [illegible]

Dress Up Your Vegetables for Company

By Jean Cowles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Company for dinner—and what about vegetables? You do not want to serve the same old peas, beans, and carrots which they can have at home, but you do not want to go to any special expense or trouble. A little thought on the subject will show you something unusual you can serve out of the vegetables usually in the market.

First, consider which ones combine well with each other. Forget the peas-and-carrots and the lima-beans-and-corn. We have been eating them for years. The two kinds of string beans—green and yellow—cook together nicely in the same length of time, and in the same pot. When served they make an interesting-looking dish. Green string beans and strained tomato purée are another good combination. Green string beans and [illegible] cooked separately, can be put together for serving. Green [illegible] combine well with carrots, cooked separately.

A colorful vegetable dish is made up of finely diced or grated carrots sprinkled over cauliflower. Green peas, combined with diced white turnips, look very tempting and taste good. Peas, when cooked, or canned, can be put into baked acorn squash halves, melted butter poured over both and a half squash served each person.

Mushrooms, sautéed nicely to a deep brown, combine well with many vegetables, and lend an air of luxury to your dinner. They go especially well with peas, and with green string beans. While expensive, a small quantity will go a long way if you cut them up into small pieces. Try adding green pepper, parboiled and chopped, to string beans. Tomatoes and corn are good together, and look well besides. The two cabbages—the white and the red—are good when used in combination, either cooked or raw in salad.

Try a Ring Mold

If you want to use two vegetables as one, there are several ways of cooking them which are not difficult, but somewhat out of the ordinary. Maybe you have a ring mold back in the pantry which you seldom use. Get it out and try a spinach ring, filled with riced carrots, with diced beets, or with some creamed vegetable. Vegetable rings are not difficult to make, or to unmold, and should appear oftener on our dinner table. They pep up our vegetable interest. A carrot ring, filled with a green vegetable, such as spinach or string beans, or with broccoli or asparagus tips is another good possibility.

Serving vegetables [illegible] a dinner [illegible] out of the ordinary run of [illegible] more interesting.

Vegetables can be made out of many of our common vegetables, such as corn, carrots, peas, tomatoes, spinach, mushrooms, and asparagus. There is one master rule for soufflés, then you add your particular vegetable and bake.

Don't Forget Cheese

If you like to use cheese in cooking, you can do a lot with au gratin dishes, which are simply creamed vegetables, poured into a baking dish, grated cheese sprinkled over the top, and the whole dish placed under the broiler flame until slightly browned, and the cheese melted. For this, you can use many kinds of vegetables. You can buy a combination of vegetables in one can, add cream sauce and cheese, and there you are.

Glazing vegetables such as white onions and carrots gives you but a little extra work, but gives them a lot more appeal.

The use of herbs in vegetable cookery is full of possibilities which you have to try out for yourself. Chopped parsley is a safe addition to almost any vegetable. Mint is delicious over carrots or peas. Basil combines well with tomatoes, or with oyster plant. Summer savory can be added to these, too.

As for potatoes, why not try omitting them from company menus? Serve two other vegetables which are opposite in color, or in [illegible]. This [illegible] the dinner a [illegible]

A Sign of Good Cooking
GRAVY MASTER
Makes gravy men like!
HAND GRENADE BOXES ARE MADE OF
PAPER
WASTE PAPER
Stocks are low!
SAVE { A Bundle a Week / Some Boy's Life
HAVE
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from linen

Homemakers Found Indignant At Dearth of Children's Clothes

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—On the heels of War Production Board's announcement of new moves to obtain increased production of infants' and children's clothing, the American Home Economics Association today made public results of a survey showing homemaker indignation at the present scarcity and poor quality of such garments.

Children's clothing is of such poor quality that it doesn't keep them warm; yard goods is so shoddy that it doesn't pay to spend the time sewing it up for youngsters, the report showed.

There are lavish displays of luxury goods when stable items such as overalls and diapers are missing.

The home economists started their survay on appeal from 75 women of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minn.

"Don't misunderstand us," they said. "We recognize that there are many inconveniences we must endure due to war needs. However, when such inconsistencies exist as a profusion of luxury items such as $30 blouses alongside a dearth of essential items, something should be done."

Survey Ordered

In answer, the American Home Economics Associaton ordered a survey in both city and rural areas. Reports from 25 states tell about the same story.

Shortages are more critical in clothing for children up to 15 years and in diapers and other baby wear than for adults. Underwear for children of all ages and elastic for children's garter belts and panty waists are greatly needed.

From every state came protests against depreciation in quality of yard goods for staple clothing. "Women," the surveyers found, "are willing to sew but can find no outing flannel. Yard goods is so poor that it isn't worth the time to make it up."

In the northern tier of states where winters are severe and long, boys' overalls, long winter underwear, long stockings, and heavy coats are lacking at a time when more children have to walk to school and school buildings are poorly heated.

Over and over, women pointed to the economic waste of labor and fibers when mills produce shoddy yard goods and clothes of such poor workmanship and materials that they stand few launderings. Sizing, they say, is less dependable even than normally. One woman reported:

"I usually buy size 12 pajamas for my 11-year-old boy. I bought size 16 and they have shrunk, washed by hand before wearing, so that the sleeves are just below the elbow and the rest in proportion."

In addition to the home economists' findings, the Congress of Industrial Organizations is circulating charts prepared by the Office of Price Administration Standards Division showing "hidden" price increases ranging as high as 42 per cent resulting from deterioration in foodstuffs as well as in wearing apparel and other necessities.

New Allocations

To partly meet the serious clothing situation, the War Production Board recently allocated approximately 18,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics for exclusive use in the manufacture of certain specified items of infants' and children's clothing.

The materials allocated will make about 2,000,000 dozens of items of infants' and children's clothing and about 505,000 dozen knit outerwear garments and 1,933,000 dozen hose.

WPB officials said they expected their program to go a long way toward increasing supplies of essential children's and infants' apparel available in retail stores, but the products will not reach such counters until February or March.

The present situation developed not because any scarcity of cotton or wool, or even of milling capacities, but because manufacturers preferred to make luxury items instead of abiding by rigid OPA price ceilings on everyday items. The WPB now has taken the situation in hand and, by material-allocating power and close supervision of manufacturing, is trying to remedy the situation.

Kaiser Sees Capital and Labor Join In Achievement of Peace and Plenty

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder and specialist in translating dreams into deeds, scanned the future today and saw a "courageous and truly competitive economy" in which capital and labor would join in an adventurous march to peace and plenty.

New ventures into the fields of chemistry, metallurgy and machine tools; development of the Orient; modern rolling stock for railroads; more ships for all the seas—his vision was figuratively unlimited.

And the foundations for such developments "should be laid immediately to avert a desperate crisis."

In developing his beliefs in the future the West Coast builder made side-swiping criticisms of the past.

"The new economy cannot and will not be the same protective economy that we knew prior to 1940. It must be competitive. Labor must be competitive. Everything must be geared to creating and producing. . . . We must not be afraid of obsolesence. We must welcome obsolescence and be willing to write off depreciation when technological advances make it profitable to do so."

In China, he sees a vast field for American products, many of which though used are suitable for a "pioneering field." Advances in America's future depend, Mr. Kaiser believes, in a flowing credit channel, liquid and undammed.

"The risk credit pool should be operated for strictly risk ventures. There always will be a need for such a risk credit system. It must be made available for production and in itself must be competitive."

He stressed this credit system must be "private financing" with only such aid from governmental sources as private enterprise cannot give.

Six Swastikas on Liberty Ship Stack Tally Nazi Planes That Fly No More

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Six Nazi swastikas have been chalked up on the stack of a Liberty Ship which docked recently in an east coast port, each representing a Nazi plane downed by her gun crew.

Credit for destroying the six planes, the Navy discloses, was given the armed guard crew by the merchantman's skipper who ordered the swastikas painted on the stack. The Navy guards were conservative, having claimed only two assists in shooting down German planes.

The ship's first engagement came while it was lying off Gela in the Mediterranean. A German plane came out of the sun to machine gun its stern. Several hits were scored on the plane by the ship's anti-aircraft battery and it crashed in flames on a beach three miles away.

Only half-an-hour later, another German plane dived in to attack. Again witnesses credited the gun crew with shooting down an attacking plane.

En route toward Gibraltar in convoy several weeks later, the ship was attacked by a formation of German torpedo planes. "Coming in out of the sun, about 30 feet off the water, the planes split into two groups before reaching the convoy, proceeded down each side and launched torpedoes at 1,500 yards," the Navy said. "After each group had passed astern, they reformed and made a second attack on the convoy and withdrew."

During the two attacks the gun crew, commanded by Lieut. Wesley N. Miller, of Jackson and Arcola, Miss., fired more than 3,000 rounds, shooting down four of the attacking formation.

"When the smoke of battle cleared away," the Navy continued, "reports indicated that the convoy had accounted for approximately half of the enemy aircraft, which scored only two hits—one on a merchant ship and one on a corvette."

Keep Eggs Fresh

The way to keep eggs fresh longest is to have them not only cold but also covered, say reports from the Utah and Massachusetts State Experiment Stations.

The Utah Station tested eggs that had been kept for a week according to various home practices. The eggs that rated highest quality were those that had been kept in the hydrator of the refrigerator, as fresh vegetables are kept. Eggs rating second and third place were those kept in a covered carton and an open container in the refrigerator. Within the week those kept in a cardboard carton in the cupboard of a warm kitchen had dropped from A to C grade and some even had to be graded as "rots."

The Massachusetts Station found that fresh eggs could be kept a month without serious loss in quality, if they were covered and in a refrigerator where the temperature was held at 41 degrees F. Eggs stored in open containers like wire baskets gradually lost weight by drying out. Eggs kept in cartons often absorbed the flavor of the cartons.

Negroes Ask Aid From President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—In celebration of the 79th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's signing of the emancipation proclamation, the Natinoal Negro Council and United Government Employees adopted resolution Jan. 2 asking:

That President Roosevelt, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, direct railroads now under Government control "to abolish union discrimination against Negro railroad workers and thereby insure equal employment opportunities."

That the President "abolish as a war necessity all Jim Crow practices in traveling accommodations in the Southern states."

That the Government assure aid to the famine-stricken people of India on the same basis as "the so-called liberated countries."

Union Holds Up Ship Launching

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—"God bless you and speed you through the dangerous waters," said sponsor Mrs. Morley E. MacKenzie of Toronto. Bands played, a crowd of 800 looked on.

But the C-2 freighter S. S. Defiance didn't budge on the Moore Shipyard ways, and a dry launching unique in maritime history was completed.

Workers belonging to an American Federation of Labor Carpenters' (Shipwrights) union Dec. 30 refused to pull the blocks from under the vessel, and a union spokesman declared no more ships will go into the water in this area until launching crews receive a full day's pay for their work in keeping with shipbuilding tradition.

The dispute started with a Maritime Commission order of Dec. 6 to all San Francisco Bay shipyards not to pay launching crews a full day's pay unless they worked a full day.

George Senfacon, business agent of the Carpenters' Local, said the order was "tantamount to a pay cut."

Save Paper!

Save every scrap of wastepaper, including this newspaper. Tie in bundles. The shortage is serious and the lack of wastepaper may affect shipments of [illegible] paper supplies to the [illegible]

French Seek Constitution On U. S.-British Lines

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Main consideration of the French Consultative Assembly in its debates on the constitution of an interim postinvasion government for France, scheduled to begin in Algiers today, will be whether the constitution it evolves will be acceptable to the United States and British Governments.

For several weeks, the French have been negotiating with the Americans and British to prevent the establishment of an Allied military government regime in liberated France. As in Occupied Italy, Allied leaders are opposed to all and every political agitation which—they fear—could interfere with military operations.

Again, as during the first weeks of Anglo-American occupation in North Africa, this is the stumbling block which separates French patriots from their Anglo-Saxon Allies. While the French consider the political renovation of their country as an integral part of the French war effort, the Allies, and especially the Americans, are inclined to consider the reorganization of the French political regime an important but—at the present moment—a secondary matter.

The Anglo-Saxon slogan "Win the War First" is opposed by the French Committee which thinks that France not only cannot win the war but certainly will lose the peace if necessary political changes are not carried out simultaneously with the military liberation of French territory.

Vichy Politicians Active

French efforts to agree with the Allies on a French "interim regime" immediately after the invasion of France have been stimulated by last-hour maneuvers of astute Vichy politicians. Today, there is little doubt that Washington and London oppose making a deal with Pierre Laval, or with Marshal Philippie Pétain and his traditionalist followers. However, there are in France many politicians and other personalities of the Third Republic who have backed Vichy but who were cautious enough not to compromise themselves or—at least—not to collaborate too openly with the Nazis. These "attendists" have been sitting on the fence until the last moment and they feel that now they can recommend themselves to the victorious Allies as successors to the bankrupt Vichy regime. Recently, more than 100 former deputies and senators met in Occupied France, proclaimed the legal continuation of French republican institutions, urged the convocation of the dissolved chambers and declared the Algiers Committee and its Consultative Assembly to be usurpators.

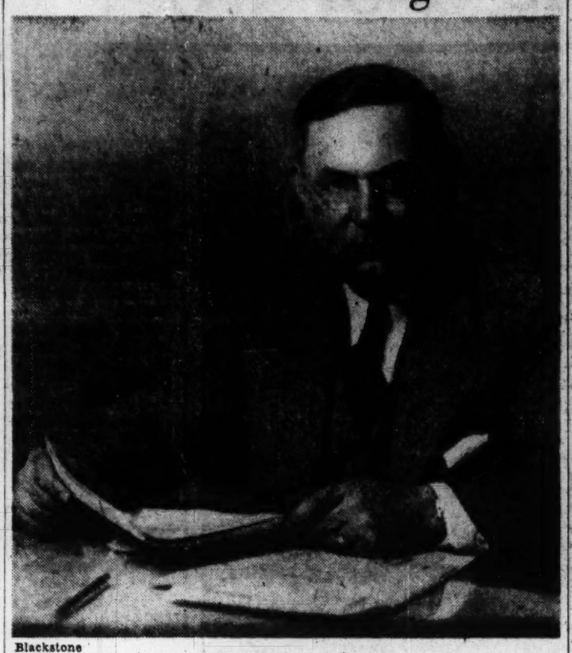
Encouraged by Pétain

The activities of these parliamentarians are openly encouraged by Marshal Pétain and his friends, who attempt to catch at this straw in order to avoid harsh punishment from the hands of a French patriot government. At the same time, the setting up of a French "nonpolitical" administration composed of men who have taken an intermediary position between Vichy collaborators and the movement of resistance, is fostered by French big business which hopes to prevent a thorough reform of the social order. In a recent radiocast, André Philip, Commissioner of State in Algiers, declared that important French business concerns held by the Nazis or by French "collaborationist" will be confiscated by the Provisional Government and will be administered as public services.

It remains to be seen whether an agreement between the Anglo-Saxon Powers and the French Committee can be reached on an interim regime in France, or whether again, as during the first months in North Africa, a solution of military expediency will prevail. By proposing immediate election of municipal and provincial assemblies and constitution of a Provisional National Assembly, the Algiers regime endeavors to convince the Allies that it is devoted to democratic methods and that it is not afraid to present itself before the French electorate.

Nobody can foresee what will happen in France when Allied armies invade the country, but events during the liberation of Corsica would seem to indicate that handing over of the administration to the Algiers regime would be more likely to avoid disturbances and possibly civil war and Allied experimenting with other French peronsalities who have not the backing of the French people.

Cincinnati Manager



Blackstone

Wilbur R. Kellogg

New City Manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, which expects to preserve its record of good government under this new official picked by the Republicans.

Land Lauds Cargo-Ship Output But Sees Greater Need in '44

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Nearly seven cargo ships a day slid down the days in December, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, announced yesterday in a report, which in revealing all previous production records had been broken, augured well for the shipping end of Allied invasion plans.

President Roosevelt's 1943 goal of 16,000,000 deadweight tons for 1943 was left far behind in figures recapitulating last year's output. For the full year 19,238,626 deadweight tons of shipping were turned out, a total of 1896 vessels, Admiral Land reported. December alone saw 208 ships come down the ways, having a total deadweight tonnage of 2,044,239.

While exhibiting considerable pride in the past achievement of the WSA, Admiral Land stressed the need for increased effort and output in 1944. This year, he said, will be the toughest, hardest—and the best. The 20,000,000 deadweight ton goal set for this year will be quite flexible, he said. For instance, the shift over to production of Victory Ships instead of Liberty Ships means from a time-cost-man-hour point of view, one ton of special ship production to three tons of Liberty Ship production. Emphasis will be on quality, not quantity, he added.

Libertys Lead Output

Of the 1,896 ships delivered during 1943, Libertys accounted for 1,238 vessels. These carry the great mass of fighting freight needed to defeat the Axis. Ocean-going tankers accounted for 252 vessels. These carry the high octane gasoline that powers the great armadas of aircraft that are covering the enemy skies, and puts the Allied armies on wheels. Twenty-nine frigates were also built in shipyards under Maritime Commission contracts.

Admiral Land also revealed that the manpower afloat in U. S. flag vessels had increased from 45,000 at the time of Pearl Harbor to approximately 130,000. When questioned on the transfer of certain ships to other nations, he was emphatic in stating that the United States kept title to all transferred ships and that reports on transfers had been made to Congress.

On the question of renegotiation, one of Admiral Land's assistants explained that all renegotiated contracts in which the Maritime Commission was concerned had been voluntary to date.

Many Millions Saved

Some $85,495,000 had been eliminated in excess profits by renegotiation and $57,322,000 more saved by reduction in prices set forth in existing contracts. Of 589 cases handled through last December, 143 were found to have no excess profits, and 273 exempt under the Act.

Questioned as to the results obtained on the West Coast, which went on a six-day week, Admiral Land contended that no production had been sacrificed. He also said that certain defects in Liberty Ships as reported in the press had been corrected 70 to 90 per cent, and that all data on the instances in question were ready for presentation to a congressional committee.

He felt confident that the United Nations would have adequate shipping to keep supplies and troops moving to Europe when the invasion from the west begins.

The 300 speedy Victory Ships that the WSA plans to build this year will be named for United Nations to start with. The first, to be launched from Henry J. Kaiser's Portland, Oregon, Shipyard, will be named United Victory, with those that follow bearing such names as China Victory, Poland Victory, etc.

Swifter Delivery Of War News Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—News from the battle fronts will be swifter and more accurate, says Palmer Hoyt, who retired yesterday as Domestic Director of the Office of War Information.

"Unless the arrangements to provide the news of battle are built right into the battle plans, the people are not going to get the story," Mr. Hoyt said at a press conference following the installation of his successor, George W. Healy, Jr., managing editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"That was proved at Tarawa, which I consider the greatest coverage in the history of warfare," he added. He praised the pattern of news coverage set up by the Marine Corps at Tarawa and for the landings in New Britain.

Mr. Healy said the public is entitled to an accurate, realistic picture of military operations as rapidly as security will permit.

30 Indicted on Charges Of Axis Plot in U. S.

Continued from Page 1

City, head of the German-American Bund after 1939. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for espionage and to five years for counseling draft evasion.

August Klapprott of New York City, Deputy Leader of the Bund. He was sentenced with Kunze for counseling draft evasion.

Ernest D. Elmhurst of New York City, author of The World Hoax.

Peter Stahrenberg of New York City, publisher of the National American, official organ of the American National Socialist Party.

Apart from the inherent significance of these indictments, the evidence which the Justice Department has made public in connection with them offers a valuable study in nature of Axis propaganda in the United States. In carrying out the alleged conspiracy the defendants are accused of disseminating a whole series of Axis-inspired lies, and thus the indictment suggests that wherever these lies spring up they can be detected as having their origin in the Nazi Party line.

Attacks on Democracy

The main oral, written and printed statements reported to be circulated by the defendants, revealing as they do what the Axis wants Americans to believe, are these:

1. Democracy is decadent; a National Socialist or Fascist form of Government should be established in the United States.

2. A National Socialist revolution is inevitable if we are to rid our country of its decadent democracy.

3. The Government of the United States, the Congress and public officials are controlled by Communists, International Jews, and plutocrats.

4. The Democratic and Republican Parties and their candidates for public office are tools of international Jewry, and do not represent the will of the American people.

5. The acts, proclamations, and orders of the public officials of the United States and the laws of Congress are illegal, corrupt, traitorous and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"No Danger From Axis"

The United States is governed, not by the duly elected representatives of the people, but by a group of alien-minded persons opposed to American principles and ideals and seeking to overthrow the Constitution of the United States.

7. The activities and territorial acquisitions and plans of the Axis powers constitute no real danger to the national existence and security of the United States or any of its territorial possessions.

8. The Axis powers are fighting to free the world from domination by Communism and international Jewry, and to save Christianity, hence the United States should give no aid and comfort to the enemies of the Axis.

9. The cause of the Axis powers is the cause of justice and morality; they have committed no aggressive act against any nation and are fighting a solely defensive war against British imperialism, American capitalists, and the desire of American public officials to rule the world, hence any act of war against them is unjust and immoral on the part of the United States.

10. The public officials of the United States of America are trying deliberately to provoke war with peaceful nations, such as Germany, Italy, and Japan, which are seeking only to live at peace with the rest of the world.

"War Forced on Axis"

11. President Roosevelt and Congress, through a surreptitious and illegal war program against the Axis powers sold out the United States and forced the Axis powers to wage war upon us.

12. As the result of incompetence and corruption in public office, the United States is unprepared to wage war against the Axis powers, who have the best equipped and most powerful military establishment in the world.

13. The present war is a dishonest war waged at the expense and measured in blood and dollars of the people of the United States solely for the benefit of and to insure the continuance of world domination by "international bankers," "international capitalists," "Mongolian Jews," "Communists," and "international Jewry."

14. The Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor was deliberately invited by the public officials of the United States, in order to involve the United States in a foreign war.

15. The war with Japan was deliberately provoked by the insane, unjust, aggressive and traitorous policies of officials of the United States.

16. An honorable and just peace could be brought about speedily were it not for the opposition of Communists, international Jewry, and war profiteers.

Systematic Campaign

According to today's indictment, the National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi Party) came into power in Germany in 1933 upon a publicly announced program "to destroy throughout the world and to establish and aid in the establishment of National Socialist or Fascist forms of government in place of the forms of government then existing in the United States of America and in other countries."

"As a means of accomplishing their objectives," the indictment sets forth, "the Nazi Party and its leaders carried on a systematic campaign of propaganda designed and intended to impair and undermine the loyalty and morale of the military and naval forces of the United States."

The indictment further charges that the defendants "joined in this movement and program and actively co-operated with each other and with leaders and members of the Nazi Party to accomplish the objectives of the Nazi Party in the United States."

Began in June, 1940

The indictment charges that the illegal conspiracy of the defendants began on June 28, 1940, the date of enactment of the statute (Section 9, Title 18, U. S. Code) prohibiting activities intended to interfere with, impair and influence the loyalty, morale and discipline of the military and naval forces of the United States, and that the conspiracy has continued until the present day.

The maximum penalty for the indicted offense is a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for ten years, or both.

The defendants who were re-indicted were:

George E. Deatherage of St. Albans, W. Va.; William Dudley Pelley of Noblesville, Ind.; James True of this city; Edward J. Smythe of New York; H. Victor Broenstrupp of Washington and New York; Robert E. Edmondson of Grass Valley, Calif.; William R. Lyman, Jr., of Detroit; Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, Kan.; Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago; Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, Elmer J. Garner of Wichita, George Sylvester Viereck of New York, Prescott F. Dennett of Washington, Herman Schwinn of Los Angeles, Hans Diebel of Los Angeles, Franz K. Ferenz of Los Angeles, Robert Noble of Los Angeles, Ellis O. Jones of Los Angeles, Eugene N. Sanctuary of New York, David J. Baxter of San Bernardino, Calif.; Lois de Lafayette Washburn of Chicago, and Frank W. Clark of Tacoma, Wash.

Twelve persons named in the previous true bills were not re-indicted. The Justice Department announced it was not dropping charges against these, however.

Failed to Register

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury here yesterday indicted B. Westermann Co., Inc., book publishers of New York City, on charges of failure to register as an agent of the German Government.

The indictment charges Ernest Eisele, Staten Island, N. Y., president of the firm, with "aiding and abetting" the company in its failure to register as required by the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The indictment alleges that the company acted as an agent of the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

'Unessential' Firm Meets Emergency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A fuel firm held by the Office of Price Administration to be unessential to this area was called upon by the Government Dec. 29 to avert a fuel oil shortage in two Government hospitals and a torpedo manufacturing station.

L. P. Steuart & Bro., Inc., which the OPA first charged with violating its regulations and then declared was not needed here, made emergency deliveries to Gallinger Hospital, the Navy Medical Research Center at Bethesda, Md., and the naval torpedo station at Alexandria, Va., on order of the Treasury Procurement Division.

Treasury officials said the situation became critical when the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, fuel contractor for the buildings, reported a barge had failed to arrive and it could not supply needed oil. The procurement agents said the Steuart company was the only one able to do so.

Last winter the OPA charged the Steuart concern had violated rationing regulations and asked suspension of its license, stating that other local dealers could handle the company's business. The company denied the charges.

Out-of-Season Rush On Cupid Aid Seen

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4 (AP)—Employees in the Dauphin County Courthouse looked for an out-of-season rush on the marriage license bureau today—the official who has paid out $3,711 from his own pocket for servicemen's wedding permits is leaving office.

Walter M. Mumma, Register of Wills for the past four years, paid $2,374 in 1943 alone for 869 permits. The sum was more than half the $4,000 salary he received from the County, and during the year the cost of a license jumped from $2.50 to $3.

"I feel I've done something to assure the boys the home front has done some good," Mr. Mumma declared shortly before his term of office expired and he left the courthouse for his construction business.

Hanley Takes N. Y. Post As Lieutenant Governor

ALBANY, N. J., Jan. 4 (AP)—Joe R. Hanley was sworn in Dec. 31 as New York's 57th Lieutenant Governor, preserving the continuity of the State's first Republican administration in 20 years.

Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran administered the oath to the 67-year-old veteran legislator at 3:15 p. m., immediately after Mr. Hanley had resigned his $11,000-a-year Senate majority leadership and his 44th district Senate seat.

Mr. Hanley, who succeeds the late Thomas W. Wallace, Schenectady Republican, in the $10,000-a-year post, defeated Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate, in an election ordered by the Court of Appeals.

Algiers Assembly to Scan Imperial Policy

Continued from Page 1

fullest scope for criticising them, knowing that in this way they can spread Communism further here by emerging as the only articulate organized opposition.

Communists here are mainly Arabs. Communism is gaining ground among these and among French workers here because it promises financial advancement. But some encouragement for Communism is declared to come from what is described as the "Vichy Underground," which is desirous of making as many difficulties as possible for the Committee.

Possible Compromise

An obvious compromise to loosen the deadlock would be for one of the Committee seats to go to a Communist from France, the other to one of the ex-prisoners. But for reasons I have summarized there seems little inclination for compromise at the moment.

So the Government of French affairs from here is being carried on without participation of the Communists who—according to a Committee spokesman—represent about one-tenth of the voting power in France at this time.

The Committee of National Liberation is at present guided by the Consultative Assembly, nearly half of whose delegates are the 40 spokesmen smuggled from France who claim to speak with the voice of the underground resistance community there.

The Assembly's first session lasted 22 days until Nov. 25, but was largely a symbolic affair.

The most spectacular sequel to bringing together the delegates was the dramatically sudden reconstitution of the committee involving elimination of the former Co-President with General de Gaulle—Gen. Henri Giraud—and the arrest of prominent French politicians now in Africa formerly holding office under the Vichy regime.

The arrests are largely due to the influence of French underground delegates who have since been pressing for speedy trials by a special military tribunal. But although such tribunal has been formally devised it is uncertain whether all or any of the trials will take place before France itself is liberated. It depends in each case upon juridical ruling as to whether essential evidence for the defense is held to be obtainable only in France. The arrests have been strongly criticized in Africa as well as in the United States and Britain.

Three major debates listed for the Assembly session beginning today relate to the following:

1. Constitution of a provisional government for the French republic between the time of liberation of France begins and the time its accomplishment makes it possible for the nation to elect a government of its own free choice.

2. A budget of the Committee of National Liberation.

3. A French imperial policy.

Concessions to Moslems

The last named will have a bearing on affairs to be discussed on a wider basis at the French Empire Conference to be held at Brazzaville starting Jan. 28. General de Gaulle hopes to attend this conference.

During the past month or two the Committee of National Liberation initiated what it terms liberal empire policy emphasizing the intention of the French to strive for progress along this line after the war.

Concessions already made to the Moslem population in Africa include the conferment of automatic French citizenship upon the "Moslem elite" without involving forfeiture of his status as an adherent of the Koran as acquisition of such citizenship on application did heretofore.

This exempts them, for example, from extraordinary French laws forbidding polygamy permitted by the Koran. About 30,000 Moslems are affected. The word "elite" means little more than Moslems accounted literate.

There is also in process an unfoldment plan for large-scale aids in the economic and agricultural sphere for land workers. Lines followed in Africa are to be extended in due course to Indo-China, the only part of the French Empire still held by the Axis.

Senators Hit Anonymity In Home-Front Charges

Continued from Page 1

against strikes will be honored, he said. He placed responsibility for labor unrest at the door of the Administration, and argued that both the President and Congress had received promises that there would be no railway strike.

Referring to the anonymous spokesman, Mr. Green said "it is now reported in the press that such statements were actually made at a secret press conference by Gen. George C. Marshall. . . . Because of General Marshall's consistently fine record, we are loath to believe he is responsible for the irrational, uninformed and inflammatory charges published in the press."

Mr. Green challenged General Marshall to prove his alleged assertions, and argued that prolongation of labor disputes rests "entirely upon the bungling, fumbling and incompetent handling by government officials and agencies."

Blame Variously Placed

Mr. Green argued that although the railway workers had voted to strike this was only routine procedure in industrial disputes, permitted by law, and designed to strengthen the leaders' hands, though no strike had been intended.

The Senate Truman Committee voted unanimously not to investigate the so-called Marshall incident.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, in a telegram to WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, assailed recent criticism of steel and rail workers, and cited detailed statistics of high production.

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, compared the anonymous statements to a "blitz against labor."

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota declared: "I'm inclined to blame government more than labor. It demonstrates our failure to enact at the start a labor relations policy for the duration."

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine commented:

"They (the Administration) asked for it and now they've got it."

Press Feels Repercussion

Senators were virtually unanimous in criticizing the fact that the high official source chose to make the statement without revealing his identity.

Perhaps the group most upset by the affair, after labor, is the Washington Press Corps. The double succession of anonymous statements from high officials, which demand publication but cannot be attributed to their authors, is causing journalistic problems.

There is no text of the charges, it is pointed out, to which reference can be made, and the difference of interpretation is such that much of the good of the statement, which was designed to awaken the public to the gravity of the situation is dissipated.

Yugoslavs in Cairo To Join Partisans

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 4

A Reuters dispatch from Cairo today quoted a statement of the Yugoslav Government in exile as saying that officers of the Royal Yugoslav Army stationed in the Middle East had begun a movement to join the Partisan army of Marshal Josip Broz [Tito] and present a common front to the Germans.

An official Yugoslav spokesman said 17 officers already had signed up, the dispatch added.

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION · For Results

Training That Pays Life Dividends

Intensive FALL and WINTER Courses

Top honors for 30 years. Professional methods in all branches of Fashion for beginners or advanced students. Approved by Regents—Register Now! Our Graduates in demand! Day & Eve. Sales Dept. Free Placement Bureau. Send for Circ. 7. Phone CO. 5-2077. TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d) N. Y. 19

IN NEW YORK HOTEL MAYFLOWER

A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist

Style from $4; double from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

GOING TO NEW YORK?

Know places and prices. Read the GIMLET

Magazine of Wartime Travel

Tells Where to Go—What to See—The Costs, Recommendations. Canada to Florida, includes N. Y. City. 116 Pages. Postpaid 50c. The Gimlet, 551 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 17.

WE SUGGEST AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Hotels · Resorts

St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNED to appeal to those seeking a hotel home of charm and comfort.

Three Renowned Restaurants
Attractive Transient Rates
Garage in Connection

The Park Plaza
220 N. Kingshighway St. Louis
KING KOSURE Manager

ENJOY THE BEST FOOD IN ST. LOUIS

HOTEL Lennox

ALL ROOMS NOISE-PROOFED RATES FROM $3.00

Minnesota

Hotel Andrew

Only three blocks from the central Reading Room.

Quiet and Restful

4th St., between Hennepin and Nicollet
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Headquarters for Minnesota?

HOTEL LOWRY IN ST. PAUL

Save Time & Money

ROOMS WITH BATH $2.50 UP 4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS

LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

The NORTHWEST'S Leading Hotel

HOTEL Saint Paul

IN SAINT PAUL

Kansas City, Mo.

A GREAT HOTEL IN A GREAT CITY

HOTEL PRESIDENT

FRANK J. DEAN, Managing Director

14th & BALTIMORE AVE., Kansas City, Mo.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL Stewart

Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

HOTEL CANTERBURY

750 SUTTER STREET · SAN FRANCISCO

Right downtown yet quiet and luxurious; 250 splendid rooms, all with bath. Patio flower garden. Excellent dining room.

SINGLE, $2.50 DOUBLE, $3.50

FAMILY ROOMS FOR 4 . . . $4.00

Los Angeles

THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE

HOTEL Chancellor

Old-time hospitality, quiet dignity. Near Ambassador From $3 single, $4.50 double

3191 W. Seventh St. Los Angeles

REX ARMS

APARTMENT-HOTEL

4 Blocks from Third Church

Excellent Service

945 Wilshire Blvd.

DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

California

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Claremont

RESIDENTIAL—TRANSIENT Rates $2.00 to $4.00 per day.

Beautiful 24-acre garden; 20 minutes from San Francisco via Bay Bridge. 10 minutes from University of California.

Canada

HOTEL YORK

New, Modern Atmosphere Excellent Coffee Shop

GOOD MEALS LOW RATES

In Calgary Alberta

HOTEL ST. REGIS

Centre Street and Seventh Avenue Free Bus

Hotel managers welcome letters of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

New York City

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Robert P. Williford, General Manager

MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST. N. Y.

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE

Convenient to everything Upstate

600 Rooms

Rates: Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50

HOTEL SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT

"Famed For Friendliness" and MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Maryland

West Virginia

WINDSOR HOTEL

WHEELING, W. VA.

Wheeling's Largest Fireproof Hotel

300 Rooms Air Conditioned

200 Baths and Showers

Meeting Rooms and Dining Rooms

Don Smith, *Res. Mgr.*
Vernon B. Derrickson, *Mgr. Dir.*

Southern

5 SOUTHERN HOTELS

PATTEN, Chattanooga, Tenn.

DE SOTO, Savannah, Ga.

SEMINOLE, Jacksonville, Fla.

GENERAL OGLETHORPE, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga.

DE SOTO BEACH, Savannah Beach, Ga., On the Atlantic Ocean

Friendliness, Efficiency, Facilities for Commercial or Tourist Guests

J. B. POUND, President

Florida

Harder Hall

On Lake Rex Beach—Orange Blossom Trail
"In the Poconos of Florida"
(Dry Air—Pure Water)

SEBRING, FLORIDA

Catering to discriminating people.
150 Rooms with bath. Parlor Suites.
Steam Heat. Fireproof Structure
Golf, Fishing, Boating, Other Sports
William P. Lyle, *Manager*

The Towers APARTMENTS

824 South East 2nd Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Refined clientele. No pets.

Ideally located away from noise and traffic. Short distance from Christian Science church, shopping district and beach. Clean and comfortable, efficiency and bedroom apts. Lobby. Short or season stays solicited.

HOTEL ANDREW JACKSON

Main and Adams Streets

Hot and Cold Water in Every Room

Rooms from $1.50 up

JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

Colorado

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL Denver, Colorado

430 Rooms with Bath. Rates from $2.75.

Centrally located but outside of the noise zone. Delightful food served daily in the COFFEE SHOP AND PIONEER DINING ROOMS

Write for illustrated booklet.

DENVER, COLORADO

OLIN HOTEL

ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH

$2.50 Single Exceptional Food

$4.00 Double No Liquor Served

Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON "BILLY" SIMMONS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER

Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50

COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE

Broadway at 17th

The Home Forum

What of Today?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TO DAY if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart," says the Psalmist (95:7, 8).

There is no greater hardening of the heart than against the use of today, the moment in which we are living. We are apt to live in anticipation of some good to come, some heaven postponed, usually until after the transition called death, or else we allow our thoughts to be constantly preoccupied with vain regrets or morbid self-condemnation for past mistakes or failures, while today, our present moment, knocks in vain at our door for glad acceptance and recognition.

One cannot even imagine the eternal God living in the past or the future, as though the eternal now were not His forever. Moses saw God's name to be I AM, and in the strength of that revelation and his own identification with it he led the children of Israel out of Egypt. Would a God whose name was "I will be" or "I was" have helped him? Then we, needing to lead our thoughts out of the land of Egyptian ignorance, cannot afford to have any other God than I AM.

Our God is what we habitually worship. We bow down to that which most occupies our thoughts. The God of the present moment has few worshipers, and yet Paul says (II Corinthians 6:2), "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." And the angelic voice in Revelation (12:10) says, "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ."

Jesus' three years of healing, teaching, and preaching were three years of iterating and reiterating that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," is in the present—is not coming, but is here. There never was a time when God was not present. A modern writer has said, "A second is nearer to eternity than a million years." A moment of spiritual understanding is more like God than a million years of belief in time. We read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 598), "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity."

Actually we make the future out of each moment as it passes, and our past is made up of exactly the same materials. The past is as a vision spent and the future as a dream anticipated, but the present can always be an experience of Love, Life, and Truth. We cannot afford to give to regret or fear the present moment. We can only afford to enshrine it in gratitude and love and service, in the recognition and contemplation of our eternal being, in watching for the fuller appearing of Truth, in listening for God's voice. God, divine Mind, speaks in the silence of spiritual intuitions, and only our preoccupation with the material, our willfulness and unlistening attitude, prevents our hearing His voice. In its great need the world cries out for deliverance. Will it knock at our door and find no response because in our self-absorption we are conversing with our illusive past or a shadowy future?

The Bible tells us that God, the Eternal, is our refuge and strength. Then the forever unfolding infinite is our actual habitation, the realm of Spirit, of divine consciousness, where matter and its limitations of time have no place. As we think the divine thoughts imparted to us through spiritual understanding we free ourselves from the limiting beliefs of a time world and enter the timeless region of deathless being.

The thought of consuming years can never be associated with that which is eternally true. We all have the privilege of living less and less in a world of material concepts and more and more in the realm of divine ideas. As we abide moment by moment in a constant awareness of spiritual truths, even while performing material duties and obligations, our thought will become spiritually disciplined and made ready to receive the full inspiration of Love—our heart's desire. Then let us take today and make of it a spiritual feast day, however full of danger or dreariness or monotony the senses may suggest it to be, and clasp it to our heart as a great possession, the earnest of God's day, defined in part in Science and Health (p. 584) as "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world w began was given, by a friend, a co of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

By Courtesy of the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A SMART TURNOUT": *By an Unknown Artist*

AMERICAN PAINTING and graphic art of the nineteenth century was largely genre, which is characteristic of artists in a young and democratic nation. Since there were no traditional themes, no native folklore, to which artists fell heir, they occupied themselves with familiar scenes; domestic life, the street, the farmyard, harbor views, cornhusking, maple-sugaring, riding, skating, sleighing. American painters were especially apt in the art of description and they presented the familiar topics in a most legible manner. Reproductions were made in lithography and these popular titles were accessible at nominal prices.

"A Smart Turnout" shows a well-to-do couple in their graceful sleigh, drawn by what was commonly referred to as a "spanking pair." Such was the fashion among the elite. Their fellow-citizens, watching them skim across the smooth snow, were full of admiration.

Dagen i Dag

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"AK, LYTTED I dog i Dag til hans Røst: Forhærder ej eders Hjerte," siger Salmisten (95:7, 8).

Der er ingen større Forhærdelse af Hjertet end Forhærdelsen mod Brugen af Dagen i Dag, det Øjeblik i hvilket vi lever. Ví er tilbøjelige til at leve i Forventning om, at noget godt skal komme, om en Himmel, der som Regel bliver udsat til efter den Overgang, der kaldes Døden, eller ogsaa lader vi vore Tanker bestandig være optagede af ørkesløse Beklagelser eller sygelig Selvfordømmelse over tidligere Fejlgreb eller Mislykkelser, medens i Dag, vort nuværende Øjeblik, forgæves banker paa vor Dør for at faa en glad Modtagelse og Erkendelse.

Man kan slet ikke forestille sig den evige Gud levende i Fortiden eller Fremtiden, som om det evige Nu ikke i al Evighed var Hans. Moses forstod, at Guds Navn var JEG ER, og i Kraft af denne Aabenbarelse samt hans egen inderlige Tilknytning til den, førte han Israels Børn ud af Ægypten. Kunde en Gud, hvis Navn var "Jeg vil være" eller "Jeg var", have hjulpet ham? Derfor kan vi, der trænger til at lede vore Tanker ud af den ægyptiske Uvidenheds Land, ikke tillade os at have nogen anden Gud end JEG ER.

Vor Gud er det, vi almindelig tilbeder. Vi tilbeder det, der optager vore Tanker mest. Det nuværende Øjebliks Gud har faa Tilbedere, og Paulus siger dog (Paulus's andet Brev til Korinthierne 6:2): "Se, nu er det en velbehagelig Tid, se, nu er det en Frelsens Dag." Og Englestemmen i Johannes's Aabenbaring (12:10) siger: "Nu er Frelsen og Kraften og Riget blevet vor Guds, og Magten hans Salvedes."

De tre Aar, hvori Jesus helbredte, underviste og prædikede, var tre Aar af Gentagelse og atter Gentagelse af, at "Himmeriges Rige er nær", er her nu—er ikke paa Vej, men er til Stede. Der har aldrig været et Tidspunkt, hvor Gud ikke var nærværende. En af Nutidens Skribenter har sagt: "Et Sekund er nærmere Evigheden, end en Million Aar er." Et Øjeblik af aandelig Forstaaelse er mere lig Gud, end en Million Aars Tro paa Tid ef. Vi læser i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy (S. 598): "Et Øjeblik i guddommelig Bevidsthed, eller den aandelige Forstaaelse af Liv og Kærlighed, er en Forsmag paa Evigheden."

I Virkeligheden danner vi Fremtiden af hvert forbigaaende Øjeblik, og vor Fortid er dannet af nøjagtig de samme Dele. Fortiden er som en Vision, der er udtømt, og Fremtiden som en Drøm, der forventes, men Nutiden kan altid være en Kærlighedens, Livets og Sandhedens Erfaring. Vi kan ikke tillade os at give det nuværende Øjeblik til Beklagelse og Frygt. Vi kan kun tillade os at omhylle det med og bevare det i Taknemmelighed og Kærlighed og Tjeneste, i Erkendelse og Betragtning af vor evige Tilværelse, i aarvaagen Venten paa Sandhedens yderligere Tilsynekomst og i Lytten efter Guds Stemme. Gud, det guddommelige Sind, taler i de aandelige Intuitioners Stilhed, og det er kun vor Fordybelse i det materielle, vor Egensindighed og uinteresserede Holdning, der hindrer os i at høre Hans Stemme. I sin store Nød raaber Verden paa Befrielse. Vil den banke paa vor Dør uden at faa noget Svar, fordi vi i vor Selvoptagethed er fordybede i vor skuffende Fortid eller en tvivlsom Fremtid?

Bibelen fortæller os, at Gud, den Evige, er vor Tilflugt og Styrke. Derfor er det uendelige, der i al Evighed udfolder sig, vor virkelige Bolig, Aandens Rige, den guddommelige Bevidstheds Rige, hvori der ikke findes nogen Plads for Materie og dens Tidsbegrænsninger. Som vi tænker de guddommelige Tanker, som aandelig Forstaaelse bringer os, frigør vi os fra en Tids-Verdens begrænsende Forestillinger og kommer ind i den udødelige Tilværelses tidløse Rige.

Tanken om svindende Aar kan aldrig være forenet med det, der er evig sandt. Vi har alle det Privilegium at kunne leve mindre og mindre i en Verden af materielle Begreber og mere og mere i de guddommelige Ideers Rige. Som vi Øjeblik efter Øjeblik stadig er os aandelige Sandheder bevidst, selv medens vi udfører materielle Pligter og Forpligtelser, vil vor Tanke blive aandelig disciplineret og gjort rede til at modtage Kærlighedens fulde Inspiration—vort Hjertes Ønske. Lad os da tage Dagen i Dag og gøre den til en aandelig Glædesdag, hvor fuld af Fare eller Kedsommelighed eller Ensformighed Sanserne end antyder at den er, og knuge den til vort Hjerte som en stor Skat, som en Forsmag paa Guds Dag, hvilken i *Science and Health* (S. 584) delvis er defineret som: "Livets Straaleglans; Lys, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens aandelige Idé."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

We Buy a Farm for Our Cat

SOME DAY I'd like to own a farm. Have you so expressed yourself? Most people have. . . .

Irene, that's my nice wife, seemed to think she'd like a farm, too. But it didn't seem practical because I was in business in the city. We'd traveled extensively and lived mostly in hotels and clubs. So we compromised by going to housekeeping. We found an apartment we liked—nine rooms and three baths, modern and fireproof, and from our drawing-room one looked out over the lovely Public Garden. Now, we thought, we will get our things from storage, entertain a lot, put up out-of-town friends, and have a cat. Irene didn't know much about cats, but a dog was out of the question in a city apartment so we began looking for a cat. I didn't want an Angora or a Shag or a pedigreed cat; just a black alley one, but it *must* be black.

One night a month later, as I passed along a street on Beacon Hill, at a point where aristocratic Boston has petered out and tenements predominate, I heard a rustle among the leaves. Looking down at the gutter, I discovered Snoozer Theophilus Merriam Pratt (only he didn't have any name then), just a little ball of the blackest fur you ever saw. I picked him up, light as a feather, not six weeks old, held him in my arms, and how he sang! Across the street protruded light from the open door of a little grocery store. I entered, "Is this your cat? Will you sell it?" "Yep, you may have it." I exchanged some dollars for standard articles, wrapped the dear little four-legged powder puff in my raincoat, and beat a fast cadence with my legs for home. . . .

No, he wasn't the most wonderful cat in the world; he wasn't even perfect, and Irene got provoked at times. He'd tear about the apartment shooting rugs in every direction; he ruined our best furniture sharpening his claws and always seemed in the vicinity whenever a vase was broken, and when this happened I'd get a real married look from Irene. On the whole, however, he was a pretty regular fellow, and everyone liked him. He didn't just enter a room, he'd invade it, and, regardless of who was present, would become the center of attraction. . . . I'm sure our callers came as much to see Snoozer as to call on us. And the way they'd say "Poor little Snoozer, it's not fair to keep you in the house all the time" almost brought tears to our eyes. And before long I vowed I'd buy a farm if only to give Snoozer a happy life. . . .

It was gorgeous country, the place had absolute privacy and as diversified as forty acres could possibly be, beautiful woodland, fertile meadows, a brook crossing them. The house and ell were low and rambling. To the east sharply rose a wooded hill and in the rear, hayfields. To the south the carriage sheds and barn, and beyond an embankment overlooking the West River, on whose far side Route 30 follows the river's windings to and through the boarded-up sides and shingled roof of the picturesque bridge at West Dummerston. The view left nothing to be desired. But the buildings! Terrible! At all angles, a crumbling wall for a foundation, partly rotten sills, broken and sagging plates, sagging floors and partitions, broken windows, remains of a chimney. . . .

There was hesitation. Why should I go looking for trouble? I remembered what Barnum said. That made me think of white elephants. But a voice seemed to whisper over and over, "You've always wanted a place in the country. You can restore this house, but you'll never, never find another such wonderful setting on the south side of a mountain, sloping to a lovely river, with an ancient house of mystery and possibilities galore." . . .

We'd dreamed of a Castle in Spain. What we got was an old tumbled-down, but picturesque farmhouse in Vermont.—From "Adventure in Vermont," by WALTER MERIAM PRATT. (Boston: Hale.)

Railroad Bridge

Supported
By clumps of piles, the bridge
Of the narrow-gauge railway
Is an incredibly long centipede:
Always
At the same place, always
Crossing the water.

ISRAEL NEWMAN

House Not For Sale

TWO WOMEN want to buy my house. I learned this from my neighbor down the road. When I called there the other evening on my way home, he said: "Two women stopped here. They want to buy your house."

I looked at him. His manner implied that, if two women wanted to buy a house and had the money to pay for it, that settled the matter.

Just then the farmwife came into the kitchen and confirmed the report. It was true that two women wanted to buy my house.

I began to laugh, and we all laughed together. But they did not seem to have as much to laugh about as I did.

"You wouldn't sell, then?" my neighbor asked.

"If I were offered a million dollars, I suppose I might."

"You'd agree to that?"

"No, I wouldn't agree to it, but at least I'd be interested."

Walking home in the crisp winter night air, I chuckled more than once. I was thinking of some things I knew about my house that the two women who wanted to buy it probably didn't know.

Did they know, for instance, that it had been built specifically to house one man, and that two women might find it a bit cramping?

Did they know that it had a name, and that house and name were now inseparable? Even if they had noticed FORT JUNIPER on the mailbox, had they guessed a quarter of its meaning?

And did they know that the house was celebrating its fourth Christmas, having passed its third Christmas with windows boarded up though a green wreath hung on the door? How could they know that, before its first Christmas, it had waited fourteen years to be found and built?

Had they ever heard of the cat who slept here before any human being did, or of the Barred Rock hen who spent one night not long ago in an improvised coop before the fireplace? Had they any notion of the puzzle it had been to get that fireplace into so small a house in the first place? Or of the continuing puzzle it was to make it stop quarreling with the kitchen stove? Could they name the friends who had sat in front of that fireplace day and night, fall and winter?

By the time I had reached my door and gone in and turned on the light, I had become fairly well acquainted with the two women who wanted to buy my house.

I pictured them walking up the path as they must have done that afternoon; one of them, taking the initiative, knocks on the door, pauses a few moments, then knocks again more firmly. Concluding that no one is at home, they turn reluctantly to go. But one—maybe the one who knocked or maybe the other—casually glances in a window as she passes. The other comes over and looks in, too. Surely there is nothing improper in that, is there? Not when the house is practically in the woods, as mine is, and when everything inside looks tidy and presentable? After all, if you are going to own a house and live in it, you ought to know how it looks inside.

Before they have walked all the way down the path and got into their car by the roadside, the two women have put up their own curtains at the windows, placed their larger articles of furniture, and given the house a new coat of paint.

But what I am not at all clear about is what they have done with *me*. They have used their imagination to move themselves into the house; what imagination have they shown in moving me out? Where will they take me? Where will they find me another roof over my head?

Yet, as I watch them drive slowly off, my misgiving yields to admiration. Two women—what can two women not accomplish? Where will two women not dare to go? A lone woman may exert strong moral force, but two women are invincible.

I have no means of knowing when they will come again, but I shall be ready for them. It will probably be on some mild, sunny afternoon, about three o'clock. I'll see the car drive in off the roadway. One woman will get out on one side and the other woman will get out on the other. I'll watch them as they start up the path to the house. (If it is all right for them to look in a window, surely it is all right for me to look out.)

The woman who knocked last time will knock this time.

"Is this Mr. Francis?"

Before they have time to tell their errand, I'll ask them in. As soon as they remark about anything—the fireplace or the picture over it, the sunny windows or the view from them—I'll make that a point of departure for conversation. I'll try to keep them from telling their errand. I'll want to postpone the sale of the house as long as possible.

But at last one woman—the one who knocked on the door—will turn to me and in a casual-careful tone inquire: "Mr. Francis, did you ever consider"—a slight pause here—"selling your house?"

The moment has come.

"I'm not sure that I ever did," I'll probably find myself saying. "But, if I ever did, it was only in imagination, only for the sake of almost losing it and then having it my own again."

When she speaks now, her tone is gentle, musing, understanding. "I shouldn't want to part with it either, unless I had to, if it were mine." (Nice people, those two women.)

They will stay a little longer, and, when they leave, it will be in the manner of those who have come to call. Though they came to buy my house, the word "buy" will not be mentioned.

I'll watch them get into their car, feeling a little sorry for them, remembering how I, too, once searched for a place to call my own.

And so, for the second time, I'll see them drive away, this time taking with them their curtains, their larger articles of furniture, and the new coat of paint.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Environment

"This is my home," you said, and welcomed me
Across the threshold with your friendly smile;
And instantly I knew it could not be
Another's dwelling—some might rest awhile
Beneath its roof and share the tranquil dower
Of this environment and find release
From troubled thoughts, might deem a cherished hour
Well spent in such an atmosphere of peace;
Yet none but you could call this house your own.
The architect and builder did their part,
But long before their efforts you, alone,
Had built a home like this within your heart.
So much that's here reflects you. Did the place
Await your presence to complete its grace?

GWEN CASTLE

A Momentous Hill of Potatoes

IT IS ODD that a great man's success should begin in his home garden. It is still more odd that it should turn definitely upon a hill of potatoes! Luther Burbank made his first great success because he noticed a seedball growing on one of the many potato vines in a Massachusetts lot. Knowing that while seed-balls are not rare, they are at least unusual, he noted the place and resolved to investigate. When he looked again he met disappointment. He could not find the seedball! The youth did not know how much depended upon his curiosity. He might have changed the whole current of his life if he had said, "Oh, the thing is gone! Let it go!" Instead, he searched until he found it. In the ball, as if he had opened a sort of Arabian Night's gift, he saw his future, twenty-three potato seeds! . . .

"Let's see what will happen," thought young Burbank.

He planted the seeds, and watched the growth. When at last he dug the potatoes he noticed that of all the plants that had grown from those seeds, two were especially productive. He selected from those two hills the best potatoes, and planted them. From that seed-ball that he had noticed so accidentally, and from the selected growth that sprang from it, the investigator grew what he called the "Burbank Potato," a large valuable type of potato. . . .

In this early experiment Luther Burbank followed a process that he followed all his life. He observed, developed, selected, and continued to experiment until he had aided nature to do what she had never done before. He accomplished with vegetables, with flowers, with fruits, with trees, what people call "miracles." He aided and directed nature, and developed plant strength, or beauty, or usefulness. — From "Modern Great Americans," by FREDERICK HOUK LAW. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

The weekly reading of the Christian Science Sentinel encourages vigilance, in accordance with its motto, "What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." (Mark 13:37.) In addition to inspiring articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, the *Sentinel* carries news and information of the Christian Science movement, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcement of church dedications, and Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes, and "Signs of the Times." Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. May be ordered from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts

Other Christian Science Periodicals

founded by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
Published monthly; includes official directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers and Nurses. One year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
French or German editions, published monthly; price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c; Scandinavian, Dutch or Braille editions issued quarterly; price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper, published daily except Sunday; price $12.00 a year; single copy, 5c.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for which I enclose $1.00.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....

Program to Clip Luftwaffe Wings Disclosed by U. S. Army Air Chief

Amalgamation Of Netherlands And Denmark?

Swedes speculating on Seyss-Inquart's visit to Copenhagen — 'Underground' still active.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—The Swedes are speculating whether the visit to Denmark of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich's Commissioner for the Netherlands, is a prelude to amalgamation of the Netherlands and Denmark, and possibly Norway too, into a single state under the aegis of Germany.

The possibility isn't ruled out here in view of Hitler's well-known propensity for what the Stockholm Aftonbladet calls "changing prewar frontiers." But as such, amalgamation for geographical reasons could scarcely be effective without an addition of a substantial slice of German territory, some observers think a more likely possibility is that Dr. Seyss-Inquart undertook the tour with a view of countering the effect of Jan Christiaan Smuts' recent proposal for close postwar collaboration of Britain and Western Europe which seems to have attracted much favorable attention among the smaller states in this area.

Lawlessness Increases

Meanwhile, in both Denmark and the Netherlands there is an increase in lawlessness, according to reports emanating from the enemy themselves. Thus at the services for a member of the Nazi blackshirt guards recently killed by a Dutchman, the burgomaster of Ijmuiden said, "I wonder how much longer such crimes will be tolerated."

Denmark, which is the last occupied country to come wholeheartedly into the struggle for liberty, now actually takes one of the leading places in resistance. The patriots there have evolved a technique which is yielding rich dividends in successful sabotage.

Not only have many important factories been blown up, including the world-renowned Burmeister and Wain Engineering Works, but numerous establishments have been obliged to close down temporarily as a result of receiving warnings, some true, but the majority false, that time bombs were shortly due to explode.

Among the false alarms which were nevertheless heeded was one which caused a hurried evacuation of the Copenhagen Gestapo headquarters.

It is also reliably reported that saboteurs augment their stocks of explosives by raiding German mine fields. One of the difficulties in which the Germans have been confronted in Denmark arises from the fact the King hasn't accepted the Government's resignation which was offered as long ago as Aug. 29. Thus the Germans are unable to appoint collaborationist ministers to control the Danish civil service, the majority of whom are loyal patriots and have been resisting.

Exports Fall Off

These elements are understood to include a majority of the judges, police officials and tax collectors.

Meanwhile the German policy of preventing import of fodder has resulted in a serious diminution of Denmark's output of food with corresponding reduction in amounts available for export to Germany which are now said to be nearly negligible.

Similarly the Danes have successfully sabotaged German efforts to send workers to Germany and the number of Danes in that country today is stated to be smaller than in 1942.

This, however, is partly due to Allied bombing attacks on German war industries which have caused the Germans to try to mobilize Danish factories to help fill the void.

Hence the importance of Danish sabotage efforts—an importance reinforced by the fact Hermann von Hannecken, German military leader in Denmark, recently issued a decree making it illegal to refuse an order for war material.

© Harris & Ewing; Associated Press; Wide World

Expansion of Army Air Forces Told in Commander's Report

Top left: Typical of the almost continuous session of conferences of Army Air Force leaders is the one shown here in Washington, with Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general, mapping future operations of his bombers and fighters. Left to right: Col. Edgar P. Sorenson, Lieut. Col. Harold L. George, General Arnold, Maj. Haywood Hansell, Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Lieut. Col. Arthur I. Ennis, and Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon. Top right: Flight-test crew aboard a Boeing Flying Fortress: Dick Williams, left, a test pilot; Lieut. Col. W. R. Lovelace, and James Frazer, co-pilot. Inset, lower left, a gun "bubble" under a bomber, with an Air Force sergeant showing how a gunner gets into the gun position. Lower left: Sergeant pilots tumble out of jeeps and race to their interceptor planes in a practice alert. Lower right: The "Squaw" carries a map of its missions—as explained by Capt. Royden L. Lebrecht of Denison, Texas; pilot of the B-24 Liberator bomber, who leans out of the window of his big plane.

Arnold Says Near Future Will Determine Nazi Fate

American concept of strategic bombing outlined as first step in destruction of foe's fighter strength, to be attained by erasing aircraft factories and by shooting down the planes themselves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, said that the near future likely will determine "the survival or destruction" of the German Air Force as an effective agency.

In a report on the operations of the United States Air Forces, General Arnold outlined the American conception of strategic bombing and listed as the first step in that program "the destruction of the enemy's fighter strength." The destruction, he said, is attained in two ways, by destroying the facilities for making the fighter planes and by shooting down the planes themselves.

The near future likely will be the crucial period for the Luftwaffe, General Arnold said, "in view of the high rate of attrition of German fighter aircraft on the Western Front."

"If the present rate of attrition keeps up, and German aircraft factories producing these fighters continue to suffer progressive destruction, a point will be reached where German reserves are exhausted and only a trickle of new replacements can be supplied," General Arnold declared.

Major Turning Point

"It is difficult to appraise the present struggle for air supremacy as representing anything short of a major turning point in the war. What American and Royal Air Force plane bombers can do to the whole German war machine, once the German fighter force is rendered impotent, needs no comment. The issue hangs now on which side first falters, weakens and loses its punishing power."

General Arnold saw a "number of especially significant trends" in the German reaction to the operations of the United States Eighth Air Force, based in Britain and flying over Germany and German-occupied Europe. Among them, he noted:

"General unwillingness of fighter forces to join combat with invading aircraft other than heavy bomber formations."

"Furious, all-out attack, with little heed of fighter losses, on heavy bombers dispatched against key targets" and the increasing employment of fighters armed with cannon larger than 20 mm. caliber and with rocket projectiles."

Smashing of Industry

After the destruction of enemy fighter strength, the next step is the smashing of industrial targets vital to the enemy's military strength on the ground, General Arnold said. In this connection, he explained that "contrary to prevailing beliefs, all industry is not absolutely essential to every belligerent country" and that industrial damage even on a large scale might have no effect on front-line strength for "20 years or longer."

As an example, he said that only a small portion of steel manufactured in any modern industrial nation goes directly into front-line strength.

The targets must be selected and no time given for rebuilding, he said, adding that "our strategy is based on a blueprint of scientifically calculated attrition."

Explaining this strategy, he mentioned the bombings of targets at Huls and Schkopau where a large percentage of Germany's total supply of rubber was concentrated. Those targets were chosen because: Rubber is a highly expendable essential in modern war and the loss would be borne principally by Germany's armed forces since civilian consumption of rubber is in only a small amount."

Pearl Harbor Facts Bared By American Air Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — Here is the previously undisclosed magnitude of the disaster that all but wiped out our Army air force in the Pacific when the Japanese struck:

We had a total of 526 planes of all types deployed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, to meet possible attacks on the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

"Within a few hours that number was reduced to 176."

The quotes are those of Gen. H. H. Arnold, reporting on the Pacific war in a summary of the operation of his Army air force command.

Plane Strength Small

General Arnold said that Dec. 7 found the Army air forces "equipped with plans but not with planes. Our combat strength (for the whole nation) was little better than a Corporal's Guard of some 3,000 planes; of these only 1,157 were actually suited to combat service."

The work of the Japanese at the Army's Hickam and Wheeler Fields in Hawaii was "fully as thorough as at Pearl Harbor," General Arnold commented bitterly, referring to the destruction the enemy wrought on our Pacific Fleet in the big Hawaiian Naval Base.

"They smashed our airdromes, caught most of our planes on the ground, and left us without any hope of continuing our reinforcement of the Philippine air arm via Hawaii," he said. "On the island of Luzon they disposed of two thirds of our strength before we could recover from the surprise attack and rebuild our air defenses."

But here General Arnold disclosed another and associated factor in the attack. He reported:

Alert on Luzon

"On Luzon, it must be said, we had maintained an air alert since Nov. 15.

"Even so, General MacArthur reported that at the end of the first day of war there were only 17 heavy bombers and approximately 70 fighters left out of a force of 35 B-17's, 30 medium and eight light bombers, 220 fighters and 23 other airplanes. In the days that followed, 14 of the B-17's managed to get to Australia, but the fighters were destroyed one after the other.

"Our last two worn-out P-40's sank a couple of Japanese ships with 500-pound bombs that had been hitched to the wings. This was the origin of our fighter bombers."

World's Largest Air Force: U. S. Arm 2,385,000 Strong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The United States now has "the world's largest air force," manned by an army of 2,385,000 officers and men, Gen. H. H. Arnold reported today.

The Army Air Forces Chief gave an accounting of the tremendous strength of American aviation and its operations in a report similiar to the recent summary of Army activities by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. General Arnold did not disclose the number of planes in operation by the Air Forces, but he said that "some conception of the size of the Army Air Forces may be gained from the recent statement of Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, that over one half of the Army's entire production in 1944 will be aircraft and its equipment."

Quality Improved

He noted that in November, 1943, approximately 8,800 planes were produced in this country, as compared with 5,013 during the preceding January and then added:

"At the same time these gains in numbers were made, greater gains have been made in the size of planes produced and in their quality as fighting weapons."

During the next 15 months, General Arnold reported, the War Production Board schedule calls for the manufacture of 145,000 planes. These will be heavier and more elaborately equipped than those now in the air. The weight of heavy bombers to be produced in the next 18 months will exceed that of all types of planes produced in the first year and a half of war, General Arnold said.

There was an intimation in his report that the new B-29, now in production, will be only one of super-bomber types to come.

General Arnold recalled his statement of a year ago that the B-17 and B-24 were perhaps the last of the "small" bombers, that newer and bigger ships with more speed, fire power and bomb capacity were on the way. Then his report said:

"The B-29, for example, will see action in 1944."

General Arnold made a point of explaining that the life of an airplane is short.

Average Life 231 Days

"I can now reveal," he said, "that in one of our theaters, the typical Flying Fortress is at present in operation 231 days before it is lost in combat or damaged mechanically in routine flights so that it is torn down and used to rebuild other B-17's, and the crew assigned to another plane. During this average life period, in addition to the numerous practice, training, test, supply, administration and ferry flights, the average B-17 will fly 21 combat missions in this particular theater. This is true today, but it may not be true tomorrow, for war changes constantly."

Up to last Oct. 1, a total of 26,900 planes had been flown to our Allies by Lend-Lease or direct purchase agreements, General Arnold said, adding that Russia has received 7,000 planes under Lend-Lease.

American engineers and production personnel are not only building planes with performance and destructive power "equal or better than those of any in the world, but they are also breaking one record for production after another as the months go by," the Air Chief said.

"Our aircraft workers, men and women alike, have done what Adolf Hitler was sure an unregimented people could not do: outthink out-work and out-build his robots," General Arnold asserted.

Mishap Rate Down

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Army Air Forces said today that "basically the accident record is good" in its huge program of training pilots to fly warplanes.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, said in a report:

"Despite the tremendous expansion of Army Air Force flying, the rate of accidents per 1,000 hours flown did not increase as anticipated in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, but was, in fact, reduced fractionally from .739 to .716. This rate of accidents was lower than the average rate for the 10 peacetime years of 1931-40, although more than three times more miles were flown last year than in the whole preceding 20-year period.

"As a result of the increased proportion of larger and heavier planes carrying more personnel, of faster military aircraft, and of newly trained pilots, the rate of fatal accidents was up fractionally from .077 in 1943 to .083 for the full fiscal year of 1943. The trend near the end of the year was downward and in the last quarter the rate was below that of 1942."

The AAF, General Arnold said, uses every means to teach accident prevention in the course of training its fliers. He commented, however, that "combat flying is a grim and dangerous business."

Arnold: Air Blitz on Japan Is Huge Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The nation's Air Chief said today that the all-out air bombardment of Japan would be neither simple nor soon.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Forces, incorporated this admonition in a report on the world-wide activities of his command:

"Those persons who think that after the costly and time-consuming defeat of Germany we can by a simple order fly our planes to China, bomb Tokyo and bring Japan to her knees, do not yet understand the need for vast supply lines, well-equipped bases and planes built to fight under entirely different conditions from those that prevail over Europe."

Declaring that "supply is our problem in China," General Arnold explained that every item of equipment necessary for the operation and maintenance of the 14th Air Force must be flown in from the outside and that this procedure must continue "until such time as we conquer the territory and build the road into China, and/or capture a seaport."

He cited this as an example of the supply problem:

"In the round-trip over the hump (the high eastern spur of the Himalayan Mountains) between Assam and Kunming, the C-87 transport now in use can deliver four tons of 100-octane gasoline. To do so, the airplane must consume 3½ tons of the same precious commodity.

"The crews of a heavy bombardment group in China must ferry over their own gasoline, bombs, replacement parts, and everything else in their own B-24's (the C-87 is a converted B-24). Before this bombardment group can go on one combat flight, it must make four trips over the hump."

General Arnold said that when Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton and his air forces men arrived in India from Java in May, 1942, "they found a total of 10 airdromes in that entire subcontinent."

"Until that time," General Arnold said, "the British defense of India had been based on the assumption that the only threat could come from the Northwest frontier—the Khyber Pass. The Japanese seizure of Burma suddenly threatened attack not from the Northwest but the East. A complete and rapid readjustment of defense was in order, a formidable task in any country—let alone India."

At the beginning of the war, General Arnold said, "Japan had the drop on us," with a "powerful interlocking system of air bases stretching from Formosa to Burma, to Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and on through New Guinea to the Solomons and Marshalls.

"No traditional mode of naval or land warfare could possibly have broken the defensive ring that Japan counted on for consolidation," General Arnold said. "In point of fact, the ring is still largely intact."

The primary Allied objective in the Southwest Pacific now, General Arnold said, is "to advance our own network of air bases deep into the Japanese perimeter."

Tail Gunner Fired At Strafing Zeroes As His Plane Sank

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The War Department Jan. 3 revealed the story of courageous Staff Sergeant Ben P. Colecchi of New Castle, Pa., a tail gunner who continued firing at strafing enemy Zeros from the severed tail of his bomber until it disappeared in the ocean.

Witnesses on the Sept. 11 Paramushiru-Shimushu bombing mission brought back the word.

The four-engine bomber was attacked simultaneously by two Zeros and crashed. Fliers of the B-24 Liberator formation said the tail section of the sinking plane broke away from the rest of the wreckage and remained afloat momentarily. Sergeant Colecchi, sitting in that tail, continued a steady stream of fire at Japanese strafing planes until the compartment went out of sight.

He is listed as "missing in action." The Air Medal has been awarded him by order of Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commanding general of the Eleventh Air Force.

Sergeant Colecchi's father, Beneddetto Colecchi lives at 307 White Street, New Castle, Pa.

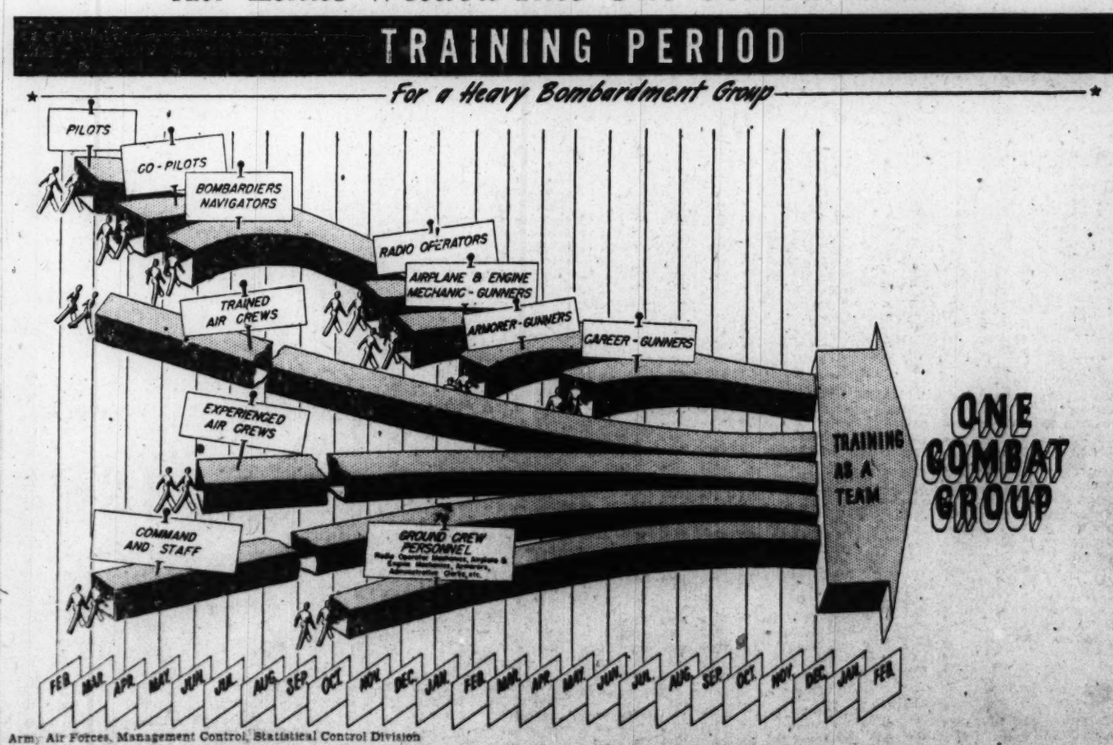
Bombing Through Clouds Successful

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—American planes now can bomb enemy cities even though they are hidden by clouds or darkness.

The official disclosure that one of the greatest obstacles to continuous strategic bombing—the goal of the air war against the Reich—has been surmounted was mentioned obscurely in a report on the activities of the United States Forces by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Chief. He said a "factor of great importance is the development of navigation aids so accurate that enemy targets can be attacked by bombing through the overcast or at night."

Strides made in weather forecasting also are aiding the bomber, General Arnold said. Until recently, forecasts were so limited that a mission had to wait until 24 to 48 hours before it could be determined whether conditions were right for the takeoff. Now it is possible to make preparatory plans for operations as far ahead as 30 days, General Arnold said.

Air Links Welded Into One Combat Team



Army Air Forces, Management Control, Statistical Control Division

USAAF Chart Graphically Depicts Training Time for Typical Crew

Philippine Bases Held Postwar Need

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippines, declared Jan. 2 that maintenance of "adequate naval and air bases" in the Philippines after the war will "assure the mutual protection" of the islands and of the United States.

"To the Philippines," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at ceremonies commemorating the 47th anniversary of the martyrdom of Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot, "such plans are vital to its liberty and growth. To the United States such plans mean that no enemy may approach your western shores."

Declaring there is strong need also for cultural and political collaboration after the war, Mr. Osmena said that by being close allies the United States and the Philippines "will go a long way toward the building up of a new world of peace, justice, democracy and freedom."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 516,960
1944 volume of date 516,960
1943 volume to date 259,940

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Monday 49.6 Prev. day 49.6
Month ago 48.2 Year ago 42.0
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Steel Shares Lead Selective Market Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Steels, followed by selected aircrafts, coppers, rails and specialties, today led the stock market on a comeback that lifted favorites fractions to around 2 points.

Further reinvestment demand, earnings figures and the belief the list might be in a position to resume its December advance served as the principal bidding incentives. Many leaders, however, were unable to do much as numerous customers continued to stand aside to await the reconvening of Congress, war and labor developments and the coming government bond drive.

Talk of Washington agencies releasing sizable quantities of metal for civilian consumption aided the steel group.

Trends were fairly steady at the start. Best quotations were reached after noon and, certainly, were maintained to the close. Dealings picked up some momentum on the recovery and transfers for the full proceedings were around 700,000 shares.

In front were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Smelting, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Texas Co., Goodyear and Chrysler.

Improved in the curb were Cities Service, American Gas, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and N. J. Zinc.

At Chicago wheat was unchanged to 70¾ of a cent a bushel. Cotton, in late transactions, was off 45 to 55 cents a bale.

Bonds Improve Position

The bond market improved its position in late trading today after a morning session which produced only narrow changes and mixed trends.

At the start of the final hour a majority of the rails were on the plus side with a sufficient number of industrials and utilities to produce a steady undertone.

Gainers of a point or more included Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Katy 4s, 4½s and adjustment 5s, New Haven collateral 6s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s, Cotton Belt 5s and Rock Island 4½s.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 4
Total sales, 7,100

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75d	Bos & Albany	97½	97½	97½	97
2.00	Bos Edison	33½	32½	32½	32½
5.00	Bos Elevated	67¾	67¾	67¾	67
...	Bos & Me pr pf	27	26½	27	26½
...	Bos & M st A pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	3¾
...	Bos & M st B pf	5	5	5	5
...	Bos & Prov	28½	28½	28½	29
.75d	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3.00d	Gen'l Gas&P pf	33¼	32¼	33¼	32½
4.80	E Gas&Elec pr pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	56½
...	E Mass RR 1st 4s	58	58	58	
...	Mass Util Assoc	78c	78c	75c	75c
1.10a	Narr Rac Asso	7	7	7	7
...	Nat Service	8c	8c	8c	8c
5.75a	N E Tel & Tel	106½	106½	106½	106½
...	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
.60	Shawmut As	12½	12½	12½	12

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¼s 56-54	100.28	100.28	100.28
7 2¾s 67-65	103.11	103.11	103.11
250 2s 53-51	100.6	100.6	100.6
30 2½s 64-59 Dec	100	100	100
3 2½s 53-49	106.17	106.17	106.17
5 2½s 62-60 Sept	100.21	100.21	100.21
5 2½s 58-53	100.3	100.3	100.3
10 2½s 69-64	100.1	100	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
28 Alleg 5s49	100	99⅝	100
48 Am&FPS4s2030	89	88½	89
1 Am T&T 3¼s61	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Am T&T 3s56	118	118⅛	118
3 Am Tob 3s 62	104¾	104½	104½
2 Ann Ar 4½s 95	77	77	77
1 Arm Del 4s 70	113½	113½	113½
5 Arm Del 4s 55	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
10 ACL 1st 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 ACL cit 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 ACL 4½s 64	89	89	
11 B&O 1st m 4s	73¾	73¼	73¾
31 B&O 5s A	41¾	41¾	41¾
17 B&O 5s C	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
20 B&O 2000 D	41½	41½	41½
8 B&O 6s P	41½	41½	41½
66 B&O cv 4s	32¼	31½	32¼
1 B&O 4s48	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	84½	84	84½
17 B&O SW 4s	57½	57	
1 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	129½	129½	129½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Bost Me 4½s 70	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Brk UG 5s 50	95¾	95½	95½
5 Buf R&P 5s	44¾	44¾	44¾
38 BCR&N 5s 34	22	21¾	22
5 Cal O P 4s 56	109	109	109
1 Can N 5s69JIy	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Can P 4s perp	84½	84½	84½
1 CenNYP 3¾s62	107½	107½	107½
52 CenPac 5s60	74½	74	74½
50 Cen P 1st 4s49	100½	100	100½
10 CRRBGa 5s42	78½	78	78
36 CRRNJ 5s87	31½	30¾	31½
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	107	107	107
89 C&O 4½s 96E	107	106¾	107
89 Chi&A 3s49	22¾	21½	22½
19 CB&Q 3s71A	93½	93	93½
19 CB&Q 4½s77	85½	85½	85½
26 CB&Q 5 4s58	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 CGW inc 97	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 CGW 4s68	78¾	78¾	78¾
8 Chi&L 4s47	45	45	45
314 CMSPP 5s75	46½	45½	46¼
168 CMSPP 5s2000	12	11¾	12
1 CMSPP 4½s89C	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 CMSP&P 5 4s89	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 C&NW 5s2037	50	50	50
3 C&NW 5s87	67½	67½	67½
22 C&NW 4s49	12	11¾	12
42 C&NW 4s87	66	65¾	66
71 CRIP 4½s55A	65½	65½	65½
25 CRIP 4½s60	40¼	39¾	40½
1 CRI&P 4s88	9	9	9
143 CRIP 5s trust	62¾	61½	62¾
1 ChUS3¼s63	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Ch&WI 4s52	109	109	109
1 C&EI 4½s77	104	104	104
2 Cl UT 5s73	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Cl UT 4s63	84¼	84¼	84½
17 Col&I 4½s80	78	78	78
2 ColG 5s52May	52½	52½	52½
10 Col G 5s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Ed 3½s48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 ConsP 3¼s84	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 CrueSt 3¼s53	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 CubaN 5½s42r	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Del & Hud 4s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 D&RGW 4s 36	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 D&RGW 5s 55	41¾	41¾	41¾
40 D&RGW 5s 78	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Det Ed 3s 70	106	106	106
18 Erie 4½s 2015	105½	105	105½
5 Erie 4s 95	85½	84½	85½
2 Firest T R 3s 61	103	102¾	103
1 Fla E C 5s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
50 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	90	89	90
1 GMO inc 2015	69	69	69
17 Hud Co 5s 62A	73¾	73¼	73¾
12 H&M 4½s 57	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 H&M inc 5s 57	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 IC 4s 53	41½	41½	41½
29 IC 4s 55	41½	41½	41½
32 Ic 4½s 66	32¼	31½	32¼
19 ICCSL 5s 63A	70¾	70¾	70¾
21 ICCSL 4½s 63	84½	84	84½
1 Int GN 6s 52	17	17	17
17 Int HE 6s 44	57½	57	
11 Int T&T 4½s 5 2	129½	129½	129½
66 Int T&T 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Jon&L 3¼s 61	83¾	83¾	83¾
48 KCSo 5s 50	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 KC Sou 5s 50	95¾	95½	95½
8 KC Ter 4s 60	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Lac G 5½s 53	22	21¾	22
1 LVNY 4½s 50	109	109	109
4 Leh V 5s 2003 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 Leh V 4½s 2003	84½	84½	84½
25 Leh V 4s 2003	107½	107½	107½
1 Lou&A 5s 59	74½	74	74½
1 Manati S 4s 57	100½	100	100½
1 MichCG 4s 63	78½	78	78
1 MSP&SM c4s38	31½	30¾	31½
17 M-K-T 5s 62A	107	106¾	107
18 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	22¾	21¾	22½
41 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	109	109	109
5 M-K-T 4s 62B	22¾	21¾	22
1 Mo P 5½s 49	54	54	54
30 Mo P 4s 65A	57	57	57
53 MoP 5s 77F	57	56½	57
53 Mo P 5s 78G	57½	56½	57
42 MoP 5s 80H	57	56½	57
2 MoP 5s 81 I	57½	56½	57
70 Mo P 4s 75	22½	22½	22½
5 MontP 3¾s 66	105½	105½	105½
15 Mor&E 4½s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
9 Mor&E 3½s 2000	40¾	40¾	40¾
27 Nat Dis 4½s 49	104½	104½	104½
2 NatSti 3s 65	104¾	104½	104¾
1 NET&T 5s 52	117	117	117
1 NOTerm 4s 53	96¾	96¼	96¾
10 NOTM 5½s 54	74	74	74
86 NOTM 5s 54	72	72	72
1 NYC 3s 2013	64	63	64
178 NYC 4½s 2013A	57½	56¾	57½
45 NYC cn 4s 98	59¾	59	59¾
15 NYC 4½s 2013	52	51¾	52
14 NYCHR 3½s 97	84½	84	84½
3 NYChSL 5½s 74	95¾	95¾	95¾
17 NYChSL 4½s 78	87½	87¼	87½
1 NYNHH 6s 48	50¾	50½	50¾
62 NYNHH 4½s 67	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 NYNHH 4s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
19 NYNHH 4s 56	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 NYNHH 4s 57	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 NYONW 4s 92	101¾	101¾	101¾
380 NY WB 4½s 46	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Norf S 5s 2014	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Norf S 4½s 98	91	91	91
24 Nor P 5s 2047	80¾	80¾	80¾
24 Nor P 5s 2047 D	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Nor P 4½s 2047	70¾	70¾	70¾
12 Nor P 4s 97	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Nor P 3s 2047	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 OWRRN 4s 61	84½	84½	84½
2 Otis St 4½s 62	84½	84½	84½
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pen RR g 5s 68	116	115½	116
4 Pen RR g 4½s 65	109	109	109
9 Pen RR 4½s d 70	97¾	97	97
11 Pen RR 3¼s 52	106½	106½	106½
18 Pen RR 3s 80	100	99¾	100
4 Phil Co 4½s 61	83	83	83
30 Ph RCI 6s 49	107¼	106¾	107
184 Ph RCI 3s 73 st	77¼	77¼	77¼
8 Portl G E 4½s 60	100	99¾	99¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Cl.
May wheat:					
Chicago	1.70⅛	1.89¼	1.89⅜	1.89⅛	
Minneapolis	1.81⅞	1.80⅞	1.81⅜	1.81	
Kansas City	1.81⅜	1.80½	1.80⅝	1.80⅝	
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.68⅞	1.67⅜	1.68⅛	1.67⅜	
Minneapolis	1.60⅛	1.59⅞	1.60⅛	1.59⅝	
Kansas City	1.60¼	1.59	1.59⅝	1.59⅜	
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago	1.68⅞	1.67⅜	1.68¼	1.67⅛	
May oats:					
Chicago	.78⅛	.77⅞	.78⅛	.78⅛	
Minneapolis	.77⅝	.77⅛	.77⅛	.77	
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.27⅛	1.29	1.27⅛	1.28¼	1.27¾
July	1.26⅜	1.27⅛	1.26¼	1.27⅛	1.25¾
Sept.	1.26	1.27⅛	1.25¾	1.26½	1.26
Barley, Chicago:					
May	1.22⅝	1.22⅝	1.22¼	1.22¼	1.22¾
July	1.20¼	1.20½	1.20¼	1.20¼	1.20½
Sept.	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.17¾

Wool

Grease

March		93.5B	93.5
July		91.0N	91.0
October		88.0N	88.5
	Tops		
March		122.5B	122.0
July	119.0 119.0	119.0	118.0B 117.5
October		112.0B	112.0
December	108.5 109.0	108.5	108.0B 108.0

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Cotton

March	19.63	19.65	19.56	19.58	19.68
May	19.33	19.37	19.28	19.30	19.40
July	19.06	19.10	19.01	19.02	19.12
October	18.76	18.80	18.71	18.73	18.82
December	18.67	18.67	18.60	18.60	18.68
Spot—30.45.					

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63. Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

February	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.35
October	29.75	29.80	29.80	

Potatoes

January	3.38	3.34	3.34	3.35
March	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.40

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Curb

Quotations to 2:00

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Acme Wire(13⅓g)	22	22	22
500	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Aire Access	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Air-way7LAp(.30g)	3	3	3
10	Ala Gt Sou(4½g)	89½	89½	89½
400	Alum Ltd(8a)	73¾	74	74
150	Alum Co Am pf(6)	119½	119½	119½
50	Am Book (2)	29	28¾	29
300	Am Cyan B (.060a)	40½	40	40
800	Am & Fgn P war.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	38¾	38¾	38¾
50	Am Light & Tr (1.20)	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	Am Mfg (3g)	177	177	177
500	Am Maracaibo	3½	3½	3½
100	Am Republics (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1500	Am Superpow	1	1	1
900	Am Superpow pf	43	43	43
100	Anch Post P (.15g)	14¾	14¼	14¾
300	Apex Elec Mfg (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Appall El P pf (4½)	108½	108	108½
400	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ark N Gas pf (.10g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Aro Equip (¼e)	37¾	37¼	37¾
100	Art Met Wks (.80a)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Ashld Oil&R(.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Atlantic C Plsh (¼g)	9½	9	9
250	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	31	31	31
300	Atlas Ply	23¾	23¼	23¾
200	Avery & Sons (½g)	11¾	11½	11¾
200	Bab & Wil (11½g)	97¾	94¾	97¾
3000	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Barium Stk Stl	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Basic Refract (.40)	47¾	47¾	47¾
500	Bellanca Aire (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Bliss & Lghfn (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Blumenthal (.8)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Bohack HC 1st pf(4g)	82½	82½	82½
100	Bower-Bilt H 2 pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Brax Tr L&P (.15g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Breeze Corp (1.80g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Brewst Aero	43½	42¾	43½
100	Bridgpt Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
1800	Brill A	8¼	7¾	8¼
300	Brill B	8¼	7¾	8¼
250	Brill pf	90	88	89½
200	Brown-F Dist	20¼	20	20
200	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Buckeye P L (.80)	9	9	9
2000	Buf N&EP pf	22	21	22
300	Bunk Hill&S(1)	17¾	17	17¾
2400	Burry Biscuit	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Callite Tung(.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Can Marconi(h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Carman B (1)	7	7	7
100	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	115	115	115
200	Carrier Corp	13½	13½	13½
100	Casco Prod (.12)	10	10	10
100	Catalin Am (.10g)	4	4	4
800	Cen & SW Ut	7	6¾	7
100	Cen Ohio Stl (1.10g)	9	9	9
100	Cessna Aire (1g)	7	7	7
100	Chamblss Wst (.60)	8	8	8
25	Chi Flex Shaft (.4)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Chi Riv & Mch (.45g)	87	87	87
100	Chief Cons Mng	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Childs pf	34	33½	34
5100	Cities Service	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
450	Cit Svc pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
300	Claude Neon Lts	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Clinch Coal (3g)	22	22	22
1600	Colon Develop	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Colonial Airl	8½	8½	8½
200	Colon Oil & I war	2¾	2¾	2¾
210	Colu G&E pf (5)	57½	57½	57½
400	Comwlth & So war	13-32	1-32	1-32
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	22	22	22
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	66¼	66¼	66¼
20	Con GEBalpf (4½)	116¼	116¼	115⅝
300	Cons Gas (1.40)	32½	32½	32½
100	Cons Mng&S (.15)	3	3	3
100	Cons Royalty (.10)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	101	100½	101
200	Cont Roll&Stl (1¾g)	9	9	9
500	Copper Range (¾g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Cosden Petro	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Cosden Petro pf	24¾	24¾	24¾
1700	Creole Pet (1g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	C W Liquid	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Crown Drug (.10g)	2	2	2
2100	Cuban Atl Sug (.15g)	2¼	2	2¼
100	Dayton Rub (1)	20½	20½	20½
200	Decca Records (1a)	16	15¾	16
600	Derby Oil (.35)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	DetMichStove(.30g)	5¾	5½	5¾
200	Dom Tar & Chem (.60)	7¾	7½	7¾
50	Draper Corp (3)	70	70	70
200	Driver-Har (2.40)	29	29	29
100	Duro-Test (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	East G&F Pr pf(4½)	33¼	33¼	33¼
175	East G&F prpf(4½)	57	57	57
100	East Sta Corp	1	1	1
50	East Sta pf A	38½	38½	38½
250	East Sta pf B	38½	38½	38½
25	EastSugAs pf (3¾g)	38½	38¼	38
500	Easy Wash MB (¾g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
9000	El Bond & Sh	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	El Bond&Sh pf (8)	91	91	91
500	El Bd&Sh 1$ pf ($1)	88½	88	88½
50	El P&L 2pf A	41½	41½	41½
100	El P&L war	1	1	1
800	Emerson Elec (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3800	Equity Corp(.10)	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	EquitvCrpDis(.12)	31¾	31¾	31¾
800	Esquire Inc (.40g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Eversharp Inc(.55e)	20	19¾	20
200	Fairchild Av(1g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Fairchild Eng&Air 20g	2	2	2
100	Fansteel Met (¼g)	15	15	15
200	Fedders Mfg	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Fire Ass Phil (2a)	60	60	60
75	Fla P & L $7 pf (7)	109¾	109½	109½
100	Ford M Can A (1g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Frank Cou Bis (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	83	83	83
600	Gen Shares	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Godchaux Sug A (4)	38	38	38
800	Godchaux Sug B	10¾	10¾	10¾
250	Gorham Mfg (2)	31	31	31
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
12	Gen Nor Pap (1.60)	109	109	109
10	Hartf Elec (2¾)	47	47	47
200	Hartford Ray vte	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Hearn D Strs	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Hearn D St pf (3)	42	42	42
400	Heela Min (.15)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Hevden Chem (.60g)	27	27	27
100	Holl C Gold(h.65)	22	22	22
50	Holophane(.30e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Humble Oil(.56e)	39¾	39	39¾
100	Hussmanu-Lig(.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Huylers	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Hygrade Pd(1g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Il Pow	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	Il Pow div ct	9½	9½	9½
100	Il Pow pf(2.80g)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd(h¼)	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	43½	43½	43½
130	Indpls P&L pf(3½)	109¾	109	109¾
250	Ins CNAm(2½g)	81¾	80½	81¾
100	Int Indust	3	3	3
100	Int Min&Ch war	7¾	7¾	7¾
1300	Int Petrol(h)	17½	17¾	17½
200	Int Pet reg(h1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Int Prod(½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Int S Raz B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Interes Pw Del pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Jacobs (P L)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Jeannette Gls	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Jer C P&L $5pf(5½)	88	88	88
100	Ken-Rad T&LA	9½	9½	9½
1300	Kingston Prod (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Kirby Pet (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Lakey Fdy & M	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Lang Un Bak A (2)	21	21	21
200	Leonard Oil Dev	1	1	1
500	Long Star Gas (.80g)	8½	8½	8½
300	Long Is Lig	7¼	7¼	7¼
700	Louis L&E (.40)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Lynch Corp (2)	27	27	27
300	Maas Util Asso	1	1	1
100	Massey-Harris	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Mead John (2a)	139	139	139
100	Memph N Gas (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Merritt-C & S	6½	6½	6½
700	Mid Sti P Avte(.45g)	9	8¾	9
900	Mid Sti P Bvte	2¼	2	2
1700	Mid West Corp(½g)	10¾	9¾	9¾
200	Midwest Oil(.75)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	MidwPipe&S(.60e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	MidWestRef(.20)	2¼	2¼	2¼
3150	Mock J Voch(1½g)	15½	15	15½
300	Monarch M T (3)	18	17¾	18
100	Monogram Pict	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Montg Ward A(7)	170¼	170¼	170¼
200	Mt City Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mount Prod(½)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	MuskonPRing(.90g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	NatBellasHess(.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Nat City Lines(1a)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Nat Fuel C(1)	32	31½	32
100	Nat Tun & Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Nat Un Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	N E P A 6% pf (4k)	63¼	47½	47½
200	N J Zinc (2g)	50	48¾	48¾
200	N Mex & Ariz Ld	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	N Pac & 4s 48 asd	77½	77½	77½
6	N Pac Ry 6s 48	107	107	107
6	Nat Dis 5½s 53	104½	104½	104½
35	West Un 5s 60	103	103	103
4	West Un 4½s 60	103¾	102¾	103¾
31	West Un 4½s 36	103¾	102¾	103¾
8	Wis Bt Stl 3½s 60	103¾	103	103¾
6	Wilson 3s 58	97½	97½	97½
13	Wis Cen 4s 49	102	101½	102
38	Wis C 4s BD 38	17	16¾	16¾
1	Young S T 4s 48	88	88	88
6	Young S T 3½s 60	102	102	102
		101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

10	Arg 4s 72 Feb	88½	88½	88½
3	Arg 4½s 48	100½	100½	100½
10	Arg 4½s 71	94¼	93¾	94¼
10	Austral 4½s 56	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Brazil 8s 41	46¾	46¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	4	8
American Barge Line Co	9½	10
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	35¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	86½	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	8½
'Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
'Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	27½	33½
Arlington Mills	38	41¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	19¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5¾	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	15
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	..
Bird &Son Inc $ pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	15½	17¾
Boston Woven Hose &Rubber	33¼	36
Brown Co	1.35	1.65
Brown Co pf	27½	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¼	32
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¼	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¼	26¼
Draper Corporation	70	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	6¾	8
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¼
Exolon Co	8¾	8¾
Family Finance Inc	9¾	11¼
Family Finance pf A	22¾	26
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	19¼	21½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6¾	8
Goodall Worsted Company	32½	35½
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	11¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94¾	98¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¾	34¾
Great Northern Paper Co	29	31
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	21¾	23¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13½	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	7¾	8¼
Keith George E Co	55¼	..
Kendall Company	7¾	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	33½	35½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¾	6½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	38½	41¼
Martin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	63¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22½
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8¾
Nashawena Mills	14	15¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¼	36½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26¾	29¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	5½
National Shirt Shops	12¾	13¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53¾	57¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	34¼	36¾
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33½
Ohio Finance	7¾	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40	43
Parker Appliance	11¾	13¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	27¾	33¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26½	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	..
Sanford Mills	30¾	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	4¾	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	1¾	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17¾
U S Envelope Company	53¾	58¼
U S Envelope Co 5pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	46½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	11
West Point Manufacturing	48	49
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	70	73½
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10¾	11¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insurance Newrk (1¾a)	14½	15½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	51½	54½
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surty (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	81½	86½
Boston (18a)	538	560
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23
City of New York (1g)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	38¼	40¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	41	44½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13½
Franklin Fire (1a)	26¼	28¼
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	46½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17	18
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	26	27¾
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95½	100
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29¾	31¾
Homestead (½g)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insurance N York (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9½
Maryand Casualty	7¾	8¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	74	77½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6½	7¾
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	181	191
New Amsterdm Casualty (½g)	24¾	26¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44	46½
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23¾
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire2(5)	104½	109½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45	48
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83¾	87¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15¾
Providence-Washington (1)a	33¾	36¾
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075g)	3¾	5¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	28¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	288	298
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	59	62¾
Travelers (16)	472	487
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35¾	37¾
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68	73
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	32¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.21	3.52
Amerex Holding	23.00	24.875
American Business Shares	3.27	3.5 8
Axe Houghton Fund	12.77	13.95
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.14	103.27
Boston Fund	16.37	17.60
Broad Street Investing	26.71	28.88
Bullock Fund	14.34	15.71
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.63	29.76
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.17
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2425.00
Commodities Corp	9.21	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.75	38.75
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.03	21.52
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.00	12.89
Equitable Invest Corp	28.29	30.42
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.53	18.88
Fund Investors Inc	20.78	22.77
General Capital	31.20	33.55
General Investors Trust	5.04	5.43
Group Securities Inc Fully		
Railroad Shares	3.11	3.43
Admin Shares	6.61	7.27
Steel Shares	3.95	4.36
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.67	21.35
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec. Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 28.61 S-1 ..		25.67
B-2 28.50 S-2 ..		13.10
B-3 19.18 S-3 ..		9.98
B-4 3.92 * S-4 ..		4.30
K-1 17.40 K-2 ..		18.23
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.20	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.00	
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.65
Mass Invest Tr	20.18	21.70
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.90	10.65
Mutual Invest	10.18	11.12
Nation Wide Voting	1.20	1.33
New England Fund	11.94	12.89
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52
Putnam Fund	13.06	14.04
Quarterly Income Shares	6.05	6.55
Railway & Light Sec	12.125	13.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.24	3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.62	90.42
Spencer Trask Fund	13.52	14.39
State Street Invest	77.62	83.40
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
Wellington Fund	15.58	17.13
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.56	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.80	..
Diversified Tr C	3.43	..
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.50	5.23
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.95	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.59	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.16	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.27	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.70	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	24.75	26.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

IRA PLATKY, INC.

•

Insurance Consultants

•

NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively

•

74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

50 YEARS OF FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE

Concluding the second year of operations with our Country at War, this Association is today in the strongest financial condition in our history. Our reserves exceed 10 per cent of Savings Accounts Liability. On January 1, 1944 we shall distribute our 103rd consecutive semi-annual Dividend. An unbroken record of 50 years of Faithful performance. After your War Bond Purchases, we invite your surplus Savings to safe-guard earning with Federally insured safety.

May we send you a copy of our Financial Statement with details for opening a Pomona First Federal Savings Account.

POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
260 SOUTH THOMAS STREET
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

REPUBLIC RUBBER
INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS
Youngstown, Ohio

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N.Y., Inc.
TIRES, TUBES & SUNDRIES
Conshohocken, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation payable February 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1944. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
Treasurer
December 30, 1943

Long Term Loans to Industries
(UP TO 10 YEARS)

INVESTORS TRUST COMPANY
32 Custom House Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Gaspee 5220

J. J. BODELL, *President* L. C. GERRY, *Vice President*

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

380,000 Shares

Rochester Telephone Corporation

Common Stock
($10 par value)

Price $15⅜ per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State:

The First Boston Corporation

Union Securities Corporation — Smith, Barney & Co. — White, Weld & Co.

George D. B. Bonbright & Co. — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co.

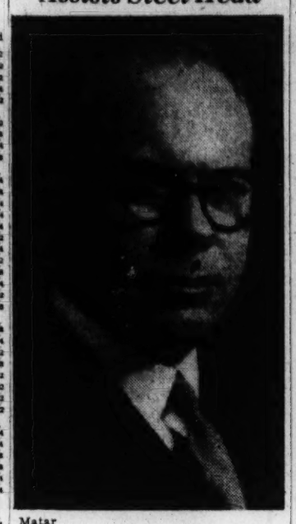
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane — Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated

F. S. Moseley & Co. — Tucker, Anthony & Co. — Sage, Rutty & Co., Inc.

Lee Higginson Corporation — Little & Hopkins, Inc.

January 4, 1944

Assists Steel Head



Matar

M. D. Howell

Former vice-president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York, appointed assistant to the president of the United States Steel Corporation, B. F. Fairless. Mr. Howell continues as vice-president, secretary and treasurer of United States Steel of Delaware.

Investors Unit Accepts Court Order

BUFFALO (AP)—Investors Syndicate Title & Guarantee Co., of New York, has consented to issuance of a Federal court injunction restraining the company from sales of certificate Series G to investors by "any untrue statement of material fact."

The injunction also required the company to refrain from any "omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statement not misleading."

In consenting to the order, which was sought by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Frank L. Wiswall, attorney for the company, asserted his client did not admit "any misconduct or the violation of any statute, rule or regulation."

He told Judge John Knight the company believed "it is in the interest of the company and their many security holders that the thing to do is to arrive at a settlement on a fair and constructive basis rather than proceed with a lawsuit which would, at best, be proglonged, expensive to the company and disturbing to the security holders."

A complaint filed by the SEC certificates to the public on a monthly payment plan, representing them as a form of "savings." It alleged the company's selling method was to present them as a long-term "plan of investment."

The SEC also charged the certificates, if surrendered in the first few years they were purchased, resulted in loss to investors. After that time, when the certificates began to be profitable to the investors, the company discouraged continuation of payments, the complaint stated. The company then tried to get purchasers to reinvest in Series G certificates which were falsely represented as better investments than war bonds, the SEC charged.

John T. Callahan, SEC attorney, said the injunction affected only the New York corporation and its activities within New York State. Similar proceedings have been started by the SEC in Minneapolis.

National Debt Rise Stayed By Income Climb

WASHINGTON (AP)—The long-continuing month-by-month rise in the public debt came to a temporary halt in December as Federal income soared to a new record high of $5,736,000,000.

Redemptions of war honds, however, made a new peak during the month, as war spending dropped to the lowest level since midsummer.

The Treasury's daily statement for Dec. 31 placed the year-end debt at $170,108,000,000, an increase of $57,637,000,000 for the year but a drop from the $170,-318,000,000 total of a month earlier and from a high of $170,-420,000,000 attained on Dec. 11. It was the first time in more than three years that any month closed with a debt smaller than at the end of the preceding month.

Absence of large-scale financing during December, coupled with heavy tax-note redemptions in payment of last-quarter taxes, as well as a $206,872,000 flood of war bond cash-ins, resulted in the decline. The debt is due to resume its rise, however, when the $14,-000,000,000 Fourth War Loan gets under way two weeks from today.

War Spending Declines

The December outlay for war purposes amounted to $6,718,000,-000, compared with November's record of $7,541,000,000. The outlay was the lowest since July's $6,-432,000,000, but it brought the total for the first six months of the fiscal year to $41,864,000,000 and for the calendar year to $81,860,000,000.

Spending for all governmental activities, including war, during the month amounted to $7,452,-000,000, compared with November's $7,839,000,000. The total for the fiscal year went to $45,011,-000,000 and for the calendar year the aggregate was $88,084,000,000.

December income, swelled by last-quarter taxes and another big take—$713,000,000 from pay-as-you-go—contrasted to the previous peak of $5,447,000,000 reached in September. Net receipts for the fiscal year to date amounted to $20,042,000,000 and for the calendar year to $34,552,000,000.

War Bond Redemptions Heavy

Redemption of war bonds during the month were nearly one-fourth of total sales aggregating $853,022,000.

For the fiscal year covered by the statement, total redemptions of $966,630,000 were less than 14 per cent of the $6,977,000,000 in total sales, while for the calendar year they were less than 12 per cent of aggregate sales amounting to $13,-729,000,000. The percentage was smaller still in relation to the $27,-000,000,000 of saving bonds outstanding.

Treasury gold fell below the $22,000,000,000 mark for the first time since 1941 and stood at $21,-938,000,000 on Dec. 31. Most of the outflow, however, was ascribed to heavy United States buying in Latin America without a corresponding increase in export sales, thus resulting in large earmarked balances in this country.

Supreme Court Upholds FPC Rate Order in Utility Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled that Federal courts are barred from passing upon a rate order by the Federal Power Commission unless the "total effect" of the order might be "unjust and unreasonable."

Justice Douglas delivered the 5-3 decision which referred to the fact that the tribunal earlier had held that "the commission was not bound to the use of any single formula or combination of formulae in determining rates."

That 1942 ruling was widely interpreted at the time as leaving Federal rate-making agencies free to use the "prudent investment" theory of rate-making which long was advocated by the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

After referring to the 1942 opinion, Justice Douglas said:

"If the total effect of the rate order cannot be said to be unjust and unreasonable, judicial inquiry under the act is at an end.

"The fact that the method employed to reach that result may contain infirmities is not then important. Moreover, the commission's order does not become suspect by reason of the fact that it is challenged. It is the product of expert judgment which carries a presumption of validity. And he who would upset the rate order under the act carries the burden of making the convincing showing that it is invalid because it is unjust and unreasonable in its consequences."

Upholds Hope Order

The decision specifically upheld a Federal Power Commission order directing the Hope Natural Gas Company to reduce its rates by $3,609,857 annually on natural gas consumed in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, and in the Pittsburgh area.

Justices Frankfurter, Reed and Jackson dissented and Justice Roberts did not participate.

The majority opinion also held that findings by the commission as to lawfulness of past rates in Cleveland were not the subject to judicial review under the present proceedings.

Justice Douglas asserted that "the rate-making process under the act, i. e., the fixing of 'just and reasonable' rates, involves a balancing of the investor and the consumers interest."

The Justice added it was not "important to this case to determine the various permissible ways in which any rate base on which the return is computed might be arrived at."

"For we are of the view," Justice Douglas said, "that the end result in this case cannot be condemned under the act as unjust and unreasonable from the investor or company viewpoint."

Justice Douglas said that in a previous decision the court held that "the commission was not bound to the use of any single formula or combinations of formulae in determining rates.

Pragmatic Adjustments

"Its rate making function, moreover, involves the making of 'pragmatic adjustments.'" Justice Douglas added. "And when the commission's order is challenged in the courts, the question is whether that order "viewed in its entirety" meets the requirements of the act.

"Under the statutory standard of 'just and reasonable' it is the result reached, not the method employed, which is controlling. . . ."

The Justice Department had contended before the court that the Power Commission properly used the "prudent investment" method of fixing the valuation of the Hope Company for rate-making purposes at $33,712,526. An annual return of 6½ per cent was allowed. The company claimed the rate base should be $66,000,000.

The "prudent investment" method, advocated in 1923 by Justice Brandeis, contemplates fixing the value of a utility once and for all on the basis of the amount "prudently invested," with allowances for improvements and depreciation.

Court decisions long held that the cost of reproduction, which varied from year to year, was an essential factor. In the 1942 decision, however, the Supreme Court said that "the Constitution does not bind rate-making bodies to the service of any single formula or combination of formulas."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market marched down last week, then up again for practically no net gain, which is strange and unusual for a final week of the year, since the statisticians say that in something like eight out of nine years the final week shows a gain on the averages. Volume was good, running over a million shares on one day and close to a million the rest of the week, but the averages got nowhere, though there was considerable selective buying and selling by groups. Cash sales, as usual, were a considerable proportion of the last days' sales.

There was little or no outstanding news of immediate market significance. The postponement of the rail strike was expected. Traders are now waiting to hear the annual budget message of the Treasury, together with the President's so-called "Message on the State of the Union, in which he has indicated he will say some unpleasant truths about the home front; the problem is how he will manage to work off the blame for the muddled labor situation on his political enemies.

The market seems to be stopped temporarily around a "resistance level" which is approximately the line where stocks leveled out last summer from the July break, and also the line through which the market plunged early in November. There was also considerable turnover round this level last April when volume was for a brief time running round 2,000,000 shares a day.

Reasoning along these lines, some bulls feel that as soon as the market can work its way through this resistance level of stock left over from past disappointments, it can do some real climbing. They fel that the bearish view of the postwar period has already been overdone and that it will not have the adverse effect on corporate earnings indicated by the last six months' market trend.

No further increase in corporate taxes is expected, but instead a reduction as soon as war outlays taper off and unemployment threatens. The one major threat to continued good earnings is of course the likelihood that victory would accelerate the demand for still higher wages.

Rochester (N. Y.) Telephone Stock Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of 380,-000 shares of common stock of Rochester (N. Y.) Telephone Corporation, a leading independent telephone concern, is being made at $15⅜ by an underwriting group headed by The First Boston Corporation.

The offering does not represent new financing by the company, the stock having been acquired from Rochester business men in exchange for second preferred purchased by them from the New York Telephone Company.

Other underwriters in the group include:

Union Securities Corporation; Smith, Barney & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; George D. B. Bonbright & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Sage, Rutty & Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corporation and Little & Hopkins, Inc.

Buick Wasp Engine Output Enough for 8000 Bombers

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlow H. Curtice, general manager of the Buick division of General Motors Corporation, said that his company has produced enough Pratt & Whitney twin-row Wasp engines to power more than 8,000 Liberator bombers.

Mr. Curtice announced that shipments to the Army Air Forces since the first engine was turned out by Buick by January, 1942, have aggregated 33,027 engines, of which 24,626 were shipped in 1943.

Actual production exceeded these figures, he said, explaining that the excess is represented in engines awaiting official acceptance and shipment to the Army.

Construction Off in 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—An indication of the effect of wartime restrictions on construction in 1943 is given by Dun & Bradstreet's report that the total value of building permits issued in 215 cities for the first 11 months of 1943 was $466,721,653, a decrease of 38.5 per cent from the $758,376,536 total for the comparable period of 1942.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

INSTRUCTION WANTED

GENTLEMAN, Christian Scientist, desires services of one qualified to correct foreign accent and instruct in English; will stay with or share another's moderate apartment if possible. Write Box F-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

Members of this Association are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 19, 1944, at 3:00 P. M. in the office of the Association, 86 Franklin Street, for the election of directors, approval of reports, ratification of officers' and directors' acts, and any other business that may legally come before it.

Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston
by Harcourt W. Davis, Secretary

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

MUSICIANS WANTED

LARGE Christian Science church, New York City, will hold auditions shortly for organist and soloist; must be Christian Scientists; submit full details. Write Box S-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 3 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

HARDMAN PECK GRAND PIANO in good condition. Telephone ENdicott 2-5294, N. Y. C., for appointment.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. HA. 6-8944.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

GOOD USED TRUNKS WANTED for Boston and vicinity. Call Lib 7412 between 1 and 5 P. M. daily. Highest cash prices paid.

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL 8 6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 430 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — General store and 40 acres of land with four buildings. Store building concrete. Sales exceed $40,000 per year. Located in Imperial County, California. Address W. C. ROSS, Ross Corner, Yuma, Ariz., R. 2.

MORTGAGES, 4½% interest; no comm.; free appraisals; replace and reduce your costs. W. A. FRASER, Pre. 2750, Hingham 1610 (Mass.).

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

APARTMENTS WANTED

2 BUSINESS girls desire 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; no lease. Reply Box C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Master's chamber, twin beds, dressing room, private bath; men only. 121 Clark Road. Lon. 7103.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FIREFIGHTERS

Permanent civil service; pensions; start $180 month; age 20 to 29; minimum height 5' 7"; excellent physical condition; authorized referral required.

APPLY AT 325 COUNTY-CITY BLDG.
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED JANITOR—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwalk, Conn.; $125 monthly. Write or phone Norwalk 6-1245.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Women! Train for the Future
ENTER ELECTRONICS
Hold a good war job now, one that trains you for the field with a future. Work in new factory, conditions excellent.
U. S. Employment Service, 9 Bacon St. or 88 CHAPEL ST. NEWTON
Free Carfare for interview within 10 mi.
RAYTHEON NEWTON MAKERS OF RADIO TUBES

OPPORTUNITY

We are in urgent need of an alert young woman with typing experience for clerical work which demands initiative and responsibility. Constitutes permanent position for the right person. Please apply in person at

SERVICE CASTER AND TRUCK DIV.
410 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Opposite School Street—near Union Square

BALTIMORE, MD.—SECRETARY WANTED
Eugene B. Skarie, 11 W. 25th St., Ba. 4700.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, TWENTY-FIVE Years' active public accounting practice; thorough knowledge preparation of pay roll, Federal and State income tax reports, financial, profit and loss statements, monthly or periodic audits, personal attention, prompt service; available for one or two additional reputable clients; out-of-city engagements accepted. JULIUS JONAS, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City Telephone CHickering 4-1836.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher of speech and dramatics desires position in private school; cultural background; splendid references. Write Box W-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE young colored woman, Christian Scientist, wishes position as companion attendant; good reader, patient, well educated. Write Box D-22, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE young colored woman, Christian Scientist, refined, well educated, offers her services as receptionist-switchboard. Write Box D-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CATERESS, first-class cook, capable household manager; American, Protestant; full or part time. Phone mornings CI. 7-3430 (N.Y.C.).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Typist-file clerk desires part-time work from 9-2. Write 219 Albee Building.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc., Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ESTATE ORIENTAL RUGS, ROOM SIZE ANTIQUE BEDS, EARLY AMERICAN 121 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass. Lon. 7103

FOR SALE—Man's raccoon coat in good condition; size, medium; very reasonable. Telephone evenings BIGelow 3184 (Mass.).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia,

Bruins May Sign Kopak and Labrie

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with the loss of Defenseman Johnny Crawford for two weeks, the absence of Winger Bep Guidolin for a week or more, and the possible withdrawal of Center Don Gallinger from hockey into the R. C. A. F., the Boston Bruins may sign Guy Labrie and Russ Kopak to pro contracts this week.

These two members of the Boston Olympics, who were called up from the amateurs to the pros for the second time last Sunday, are due to see action against Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tonight. It will be the fourth game as Bruins for both of them, and Manager Art Ross liked their work against Rangers in New York Sunday so much that he may take the two on his roster permanently.

Palazzari First

If so, they will become the second and third players to graduate from the Olympics this winter, Al Palazzari having been signed in mid-December and having appeared in nine games already with the Rossmen.

Crawford, injured in last Saturday's game here against Toronto, is expected to return to the line-up Jan. 15. Guidolin, whose leg is still bothersome, may be given a rest for the same period of time. Gallinger may be playing his last game in Boston for the duration.

The lanky kid center, who came up with the Sprout line of Johnny Schmidt and Guidolin last year, enlisted in the R. C. A. F. last October soon after he became 18. As is the custom in Canada, he was given leave until he became 18 and a half, and he was ordered to report for training Jan. 10. Lately, however, R. C. A. F. officials have not been taking too many trainees and it is possible that Don's leave may be extended. At any event he is planning to depart for Toronto tomorrow to discuss his affairs at headquarters. If no further leave is granted, his game with the Bruins against Maple Leafs in Toronto Saturday will be his last.

Chicago Ready

Chicago comes to Boston tonight ready and ripe to take the Bruins, who are definitely handicapped by the absence of Crawford. Manager Paul Thompson's charges have been in a slump, having lost their last three straight and having won only one of their last seven games, but Paul believes they are about to snap out of it. Their present frame of mind won't make it any easier for the Bruins, for they are still smarting at having been shut out by Canadiens in Chicago, an event they feel that just isn't done.

While Bruins and Hawks are meeting here, Toronto will be crossing sticks with Canadiens in Montreal. Bruins and Leafs are tied for second place, and while the B's would like sole possession of the runner-up spot, for once they are rooting for Toronto. They would root for anything that would reduce the Habitants' lead of 11 big points.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	17	2	3	37	105	44
Boston	11	9	4	26	119	111
Toronto	12	10	2	26	105	94
Chicago	10	12	0	20	87	96
Detroit	7	11	4	18	76	95
New York	4	17	1	9	76	128

Briefs: Bruins after tonight do not play at home again until a week from Saturday when Rangers come to town . . . In between their only game is at Toronto Saturday . . . Canadiens boast the longest winning streak of the season, six games . . . It is the first time they have won six in a row since the 1930-31 season, but falls five short of the club's record of 11 straight made in 1926-27, the year George Hainsworth broke in as a National Hockey League goalie, and allowed only 67 goals in 44 games to lead the league . . . In that stretch Hainsworth had five shutouts and let just 10 shots get by for goals.

The Olympics are idle this week until their Saturday and Sunday night dates at the Arena with Philadelphia Falcons . . . Ray Chaisson is expected to play here with the Falcons . . . Bill Cowley's 50 points for the season leave him only 23 behind Cooney Weiland's league record . . . Herb Cain with 24 goals is just 20 behind Joe Malone's record of 44, made in 1917-18, and 19 behind Weiland's modern mark of 43 in 1929-30 . . . Both Bruins and Toronto reach the half-way mark of 25 games tonight . . . Longest faces of the season were seen in New York last Sunday night after the two Boston teams, Bruins and Olympics, had run up 21 goals on the two New York outfits, Rangers and Rovers, who scored only four goals combined . . . And longest faces of all were those of Lester Patrick, Frankie Boucher, and Tommy Lockhart.

Pro Football League Ready To Push Frontier Westward

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—The National Football League is ready to push its frontier westward, to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

This appears to be the initial move, officials say, of an expansion phase which promises to become so extensive after the war the pro circuit may be split into separate major leagues like baseball.

"I am confident expansion is inevitable," Commissioner Elmer Layden said, thus indicating that he was in favor of the league's accepting franchise bids from the two Pacific Coast cities.

New Organization

Being a comparatively new organization, the football league can talk with more ease about growing than such long established sports as baseball. It is difficult to find a trace of a rumor that major baseball contemplates any change, despite the advancement of air transportation after the war which will make long trips a matter of hours rather than days.

The football league may not even wait until the post-war sports boom to start growing. Last June Ted Collins of the radio was granted a franchise to operate in Boston and he may field a team next fall. Several wealthy business men, entire strangers to the sports world, have talked to Layden about the possibilities of starting up in San Francisco.

Don Ameche of the movies applied for a Los Angeles franchise last June which was tabled until the league's winter meeting, tentatively scheduled for next week. Later Ameche withdrew his application and two other groups were reported to have applied immediately.

The success of 1943 has given impetus to requests for entrance into the league. The eight teams played before an average of 26,811 customers a game, as compared with an average of 19,260 a year ago.

Possible Line-Up

For the 1944 campaign, the league conceivably may be made up of these teams: Eastern division—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (which operated as a combine this season); Boston, New York, Washington, and Brooklyn; western division — Cleveland (which suspended in 1943, but which is reported being re-activated), Detroit, Chicago Cardinals, Chicago Bears, Green Bay, Los Angeles or San Francisco or both.

The general opinion is that at least 16 teams would be needed before the structure of eastern and western division is discarded and two separate leagues—such as the American and National in baseball—are established. The two loops would have a post-season play-off for the national championship.

Sports Around the Hub

Auditions for skaters who wish to join Ice-Capades will be held at Boston Garden Thursday afternoon at 1 p. m., and Saturday morning at 10 a. m., Norman Frescott, manager of the show, announced today. According to Frescott, the 1943 auditions here produced many hopefuls, and more skaters joined the show from Boston and vicinity than from any other city in the country in which tryouts were held. Mary Simpson, Charles Uksila, and Rosemarie Stewart will be the judges.

Ice-Capades, which remains at the Garden through Jan. 12, boast more youngsters from Massachusetts in the ballet than from any other section of the nation. California runs second. Bay Staters include Margaret Barry, Dorchester; Shirley Battles, Marblehead; Margaret Bridgemen, Lois Arnold, and Dorothy and Elizabeth Bustin, all of Springfield; Pauline Connor, Arlington; Irma and Mildred Cyr, Boston; Marjorie Hellner, Waltham; Mary McInnis, Brighton; Winifred Magee, Newton Center; and Dorothy Zarick, Malden, Mass.

Amateur figure skating interest in this sector during the approaching week end centers on the Skating Club of Boston rink in Allston. The New England figure skating championships will be held there on Saturday and Sunday. One crowd-pleasing feature should be the competition between Dorothy Glazier and her young sister, Leslie. Dorothy in 1943 finished high in the nationals.

Local service basketball teams are active this week. The Camp Edwards five visits the Boston Arena tomorrow night for a return engagement with the Tufts varsity. The soldiers defeated the Jumbos, 47-38, two weeks ago. The Boston Coast Guard quintet entertains the Camp Endicott Seabees tomorrow night and Fort Devens on Saturday. Devens won the first meeting with a wild last-minute rally.

The Northeastern cagers, winners of two dates in three starts this winter, make a trip to Kingston tomorrow for a game with the high-scoring Rhode Island State team. The Staters have won six out of seven, maintaining a 100-plus scoring pace as is their annual custom. Among other things, they defeated Fort Varnum, 106-32 and 118-34; Camp Thomas, 75-69; Carrier Aircraft, 92-64; Quonset Flyers, 77-76 in overtime, and the Hedron-Quonset Officers, 125-78.

The admission by Eddie Collins that Tom Yawkey is not interested in financing a professional football club in postwar Boston does not come as a surprise to those who know the owner of the Red Sox. Tom is in the baseball business because he is a fan; and as he has only a casual interest in the pro gridiron sport at this point, he cannot be expected to throw his bank account in that direction. However, he has no objections to the pros using Fenway Park in the fall.

Majors, Minors Postwar Meeting In Chicago Soon

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Meeting for the first time since being organized in December, the major and minor leagues postwar planning committees, acting in an advisory capacity, will convene in Chicago late this month to consider baseball's future setup.

Commissioner K. M. Landis has called the meeting at the convenience of committee members, but has not yet set a definite date.

The committees are expected to discuss plans whereby players who now are in service or who were previously with minor leagues which discontinued for the duration, can return to baseball without undue confusion.

Another question is whether players of disbanded minor leagues, taken over by big league clubs in a move to protect to some extent property rights in farm teams, should be granted free agency status—a plan which it has been intimated that Landis approves.

The postwar committees also will discuss with minor leagues the advisability of territorial changes so as to make for more compact circuits.

Eddie Brannick Sees Close Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The limited amount of player talent available will bring a close flag race in the National League, according to the theory of Eddie Brannick, secretary of the New York Giants.

"Instead of one or two having all the hitting power and pitching strength, the material will be more evenly distributed," Brannick concludes. "The Giants will have a better chance at the pennant under new conditions. We have 12 newcomers, all engaged since last Sept. 1."

Los Angeles Open

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—The elite of the nation's golfdom will meet in the 18th annual Los Angeles open golf tournament which opens qualifying round play Wednesday. First medal play is slated for Friday.

Six former title holders will compete against Ben Hogan, present champion—Mac Smith, Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley, Craig Wood, Jimmy Hines and Jimmy Thomson, with topnotcher Byron Nelson expected to furnish some of their stiffest competition.

Texas Open Stakes

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 4 (AP)—Some $7,000 in war bonds will go to the winners of the Texas open golf tournament which is scheduled over Brackenridge Park course here Feb. 10-13, inclusive, Sam Goldfarb, President of the San Antonio Golf Association, said. The regular tournament kitty has been $5,000.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The subject hasn't been fully explored yet, but it's possible that baseball's postwar expansion program will help solve the most serious problem that will come up when the "planning" committee meets sometime within the next couple of weeks. . . . That is what to do with athletes returning from the war. . . . Already a dozen or more have been discharged and they'll be coming back with a rush once the fighting stops. . . . Many of them won't be able to play big-league ball again, but if basketball does a lot of promoting in minor league, semi-pro, college, and school territory there ought to be jobs for everybody. . . . It looks like a "natural" for such men as Hank Greenberg, Luke Appling, Hugh Mulcahy and, of course, Zeke Bonura. . . . Zeke might even promote a camel race between games of a double-header.

Lowpoint High School in Illinois managed to play baseball last fall even though there are only eight boys in school. . . . The boys wanted to play in their league and M. B. Neece, school principal and coach, was willing, so they just revised the rules to fit the conditions and went ahead to win five out of eight games. . . . The same eight boys form the basketball team now and Coach Neece says "They are one of the finest groups of boys I have ever had the pleasure of working with." . . . And probably the most adaptable, too.

The Ellis Island Coast Guard outfit expects to have a "sleeper" in the indoor track meets this winter. He's Clayton Farrar, former Connecticut schoolboy star who did pretty good at cross country and Marathon running this fall and has been training down to the two-mile distance under Emil Von Elling of N. Y. U. Farrar will make his first start in the Grover Cleveland meet, Jan. 15 . . . The National Collegiate A. A. basketball tourney will be held this year, but maybe not as usual . . . There's talk of shifting the finals from New York.

The Camp Davis, N. C., basketball team has three veterans back from last season's undefeated outfit and they may not make the starting line-up. Two big reasons are Lieut. Dutton Brookfield of Missouri and Private Jim Krumtinger of Bradley Tech, a pair of 6-foot, 7-inch centers . . . When the Camp Lee, Va., footballers picked an all-opponent team, they leaned strongly toward the Bainbridge Navy team that had whipped them, 49-0 . . . In fact, they unanimously chose Lou Sossamon, Bainbridge center, who was on the injured list at the time and didn't even make the trip to Camp Lee . . . After Marine Private First Class Jim Bivin, former Phillies flinger, landed on Tarawa, he reported: "Those machine-gun bullets whipped past us a lot faster than the line drives I used to duck in the pitcher's box."

Manpower Is One Problem For Majors

(This is the first of a series, written expressly for the Associated Press by sports leaders, in which prospects for 1944 are discussed.)

By William Harridge
(President of the American Baseball League)

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Baseball's biggest problem, as the game approaches the 1944 season, is one of manpower—and I am confident the sport will meet this problem as successfully as it has met many others which developed in baseball's first two wartime seasons.

About 25 years ago, the game was preparing for another wartime season—that of 1918 during World War I. A check of the rosters at that time discloses that the eight American League clubs then had 20 players under contract—10 fewer than the league now has on its reserve lists for the 1944 season.

We know that scores of players, many of them stars, will join the armed forces between now and opening day next April. But our league owners are confident that, despite these anticipated departures, their clubs will be able to field teams and again do a good job of providing entertainment and relaxation.

New Movie

The American League now has approximately 190 of its players in the armed forces—and they are part of a legion which is baseball's biggest booster. During the 1942 and 1943 seasons, baseball went to our fighting men all over the world via radio and the American League motion pictures.

Only recently the newest American League movie—"The World Series of 1943"—has gone to our boys in every theater of war. In the near future, millions of boys will see the picturization of the 1943 fall classic between the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals. From the demand for this new movie we know the soldiers, sailors and marines want baseball to go on.

Some 600,000 of those servicemen watched our teams in 1943 as guests of our eight American League clubs. The past season saw almost 4,000,000 other fans attend American League games—a total only slightly under a banner 1942 season attendance. The 1943 attendance was backed up by a World Series ticket demand which was the greatest in years and which saw the largest series crowd for a single game—69,990.

Money Raised

That World Series raised more than $308,000 for war charities, to which can be added other thousands of dollars raised during a regular season war relief program which will be repeated—in some manner—next summer.

Attendance in 1943 was all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the American League was not favored with a close pennant race and, during the early part of the season, incurred the worst stretch of inclement weather in the league's history. The fans know the caliber of baseball is down—it could not be otherwise with so many great American League stars now in service. Yet four of our clubs showed attendance gains.

Major league teams again will train at northern bases. This is just one of many wartime adjustments necessary—all of which are incidental to the game's only aim—keep baseball alive so long as it is in line with our country's only objective—the winning of this war.

Scoring Record Monopolized By Leading Clubs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—If anybody wants to know why Hershey and Cleveland are leading their divisions of the American Hockey League, the circuit's scoring record provides probably the best reason.

Hershey, tops in the eastern sector, and Cleveland, pacesetters in the western division, each have five players among the 13 leading scorers. And Wally Kilrea, who heads the list with 39 points, and runner-up Gaston Gauthier, with 36, are members of the Hershey club.

Tom Burlington and Lou Trudel of Cleveland provided most fireworks in the scoring department during the past week, however, each tallying seven points. Subsequently, Burlington, with 34, threatens the Hershey pair, and Trudel moved from seventh to fourth place, with 30.

Bob Dill of Chicago, indefinitely suspended Sunday after a game in Pittsburgh the previous night, leads the penalty group with 50 minutes and two majors, eight minutes and a major more than Vic Lynn of Indianapolis.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	13	26	39
Gauthier, Hershey	19	17	36
Burlington, Cleveland	12	22	34
Trudel, Cleveland	14	16	30
Thomson, Indianapolis	9	20	29
Hergert, Hershey	10	18	28
Bartholome, Cleveland	10	17	27
Cunningham, Cleveland	12	13	25
Klein, Buffalo	11	13	24
Bennett, Buffalo	11	12	23
Horeck, Cleveland	12	11	23
O'Neil, Hershey	9	14	23
Watterson, Hershey	5	18	23

Norge Plans Meet

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Chicago hasn't had any snow this winter, but the Norge Ski Club is going ahead with plans for ski tournaments this month in which they expect to raise $100,000 for war charities.

The club will build a slide, 94 feet high and 250 feet long, at Wrigley Field for the tourneys, scheduled for Jan. 23 and 30. Dorothy Graves, recognized as one of the country's outstanding skiers, will be one of the headliners.

European Classified

(Continued from previous page)

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD. — Furnished rooms with breakfasts; constant hot water, some centrally heated; 2 minutes Finchley Rd. Metropolitan. 4, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N. W. 6. Phone Maida Vale 4985.

LONDON, S. W. 13.—Lady has pleasant furnished two-roomed flatlet available in her home; office facilities for practice work could be arranged. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 1.—FURNISHED bed-sitting-room in lady's flat; breakfast and dinner. Box W-1838, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square
Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7305

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A.
36 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITERS

WANTED!
TYPEWRITERS
Generous prices given.
BLUE SEAL PRODUCTS, LTD.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2.
Holborn 3696.

TYPEWRITING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home. Private lessons given in Shorthand, Typewriting. Terms moderate. Write Mrs. Bartholomew, 45 Chepston Place, London, W. 2.

WANTED

LONDON or near.—Civil servant offers services in return for small rent and unfurnished accommodation, to include wife and daughter (adult) take care of garden, etc. Box W-1831, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Iferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH
GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel. 2752

EASTBOURNE. "SORRENTO," SEASIDE RD.—Small private hotel; gas fires; h. and c. all bedrooms; nr. church. Mrs. Snell. Phone 4058.

HANTS. — Knellwood House, Farnborough. First class private hotel, members of H. M. forces and their families welcomed. Miss St. John.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
196, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2321
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 7/6. LANGHAM 2679.

LONDON—Private hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge, walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SEIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL. Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 9-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Barnet.

SOUTHPORT. (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church, garage near. Phone 3000(1)

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Reckstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

A regular service of reliable qualities
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BRADFORD

Lovely Hairdressing Is an Expression of Beauty

Consult:
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28, Little Lane, Toller Lane Tel. 3987

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO • RECORDS
MUSIC • TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road Bradford
Telephone 7942-3 also at 67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 3788-9
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingly, Leeds

H. R. JACKSON CHINA & GLASS
Corner of Bridge Street and Tyrrell Street, also at 27 Sunbridge Road
Specialists
Tel. 7459

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 3482
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 8040 BRADFORD (3 lines)

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 373 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Furs and Fur Coats
RENOVATIONS
5, Silver Street Bury 397
and 16-18, Crompton Street

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 5137
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
10 Belper Road, Derby
Phone 4163 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HARROGATE

Go to
Sergeant's
of Harrogate
Specialists in
Tailored Costumes
Coats
Exclusive Hats
Knitwear Blouses
Lingerie and Hosiery
Hand Bags Gloves
Neckwear, Scarves, etc.
Harrogate James Street Tel. 3151

PARKER'S LIBRARY
The Gift Shop
Stationery and Books
(Book Tokens Exchanged)
12, Cambridge Crescent
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE
PHONE 665

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
CROSS GATES & HALTON
Memorial Renovations and Inscriptions
Garden Ornaments
Residence "Clearway"
107, Crossgates Road
Cross Gates
LEEDS

ENGINEERS
William Shaw Ltd.
Telephone 24123
ESTABLISHED 45 YEARS
MACHINES AND SPECIAL PARTS
REPAIRS TO INDUSTRIAL PLANT
MOTOR REPAIRS

TRY E. HUTTON
for GOOD COAL and COKE
101, Becketts Park Drive, Headingley, Leeds, 6.
PHONE 52128

LIVERPOOL

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry, Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 388

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 2261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baker
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

HATS
DESIGNED AND REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
REMOVED TO
121, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2327

PHONES F. WARREN & CO'S LONDON OFFS.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you.
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 3969 EST. 1870

FURS
All Models Made from Selected Skins
Remodeling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
FLORENCE CRITTEN
30, MADDOX STREET
New Bond St., London, W. 1. Mayfair 2440

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1131 Ext. 10.

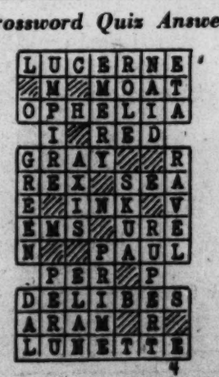
LONDON E. Wanstead

SCHOOL OUTFITS for GIRLS
PHONE: WAN. 0748
Dunham's High Street
Agents for CHILPRUFE and BEAU BRUMMEL

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1156

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
93 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1180
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 19 Phone Putney 2342

MISS DORNE
Ladies' Hairdresser
151a, Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill
Experienced Permanent Waving

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

Every Type of
INSURANCE EFFECTED
House, contents, cars, life, etc.
Before renewing please apply to
G. H. OVERALL
Insurance Broker
54, Stanthorpe Rd., S. W. 16
Streatham 6883

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
78, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

ROBINSON'S
BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE, Ltd.
Household and Fancy Linens of every kind.
Curtains, and Underwear, etc.
"Specialists in all we sell"
7, Barton Square, St. Anne's Square Manchester.

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
22/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

TYPEWRITERS WANTED
Any machine not over 20 years old required for PRIORITY use. Best cash prices given.
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24, Brown Street, Manchester, 2.
Ribbons, Carbons, Duplicators, Stationery

A&S WALKER Ltd.,
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
42 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

ELOCUTION
MISS UNA RASHLEIGH
Public Reading and Speaking
All Branches of Dramatic Art
33, Blackfriars St., Manchester 3 BLA 1831

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Made Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

COURTESY
SERVICE

MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, LTD.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Road
Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

Whettons, Ltd.

SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

R. WALTERS
618 and 507, Mansfield Road, Sherwood
Quality Fruit and Vegetables

ROCHDALE

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street, Rochdale
Telephone 2296

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 21073 Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 24290

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING
and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITHAM ROAD

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress: MRS A P DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
127-139 Lord Street, Southport Ph. 58470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
9, A, Seabank Road Tel. 2623

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT
(Continued)

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel 3789

When in Southport spend a day at
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE
STO. 2650

BAXTER & CO.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
Fountain Pen Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
Circulating Library
14, Bridge St., Stockport Tel. Sto. 4301

WAKEFIELD

THE WAKEFIELD STEAM LAUNDRY

FOR DRY CLEANING
Tel. 2165 Grantly St.
Beds and Mattresses Cleaned and Purified

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON

AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery etc
Tel 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
31 PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims
of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

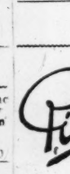
Switzers
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 78028

Established 1770
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

Northern Ireland

BELFAST


For Good Watches and Clocks
TRY
R. & S. McCULLY
Watchmakers and Jewellers
4, Peter's Hill, Belfast
Repairs a Speciality Phone 21907

(Continued)

For Beautiful Work
TRY
DEVONSHIRE LAUNDRY LTD.
Ravenhill Avenue
Belfast
Phones 37448 and 37449
"The Laundry of Repute"

For Fresh Flowers, Fruit, Plants, Landscape Gardening and Gardening Advice
Go to
JAMES HAMILTON
Belfast Nurseries
Malone Road Phone 66733

Northern Ireland

BELFAST
(Continued)

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, High Street
Established a Century

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Decorators
MIDDLETON & SON
SHOWROOM
22A, Dublin Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW. C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
70 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol etc Garaging

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J.W. BLACK
61 KELVIN ST GLASGOW

THE MISSES MARTIN
Ladies' Hairdressers
Macdonald Permanent Waving Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C. 3 Tel. Douglas 3602

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 161/163 High Street, AYR. & Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Cleoberose Mineral Station Glasgow C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders Keen est prices Now that you have your cellars full keep them full
ESTABLISHED 1870 TEL. CENT 2725

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

HELENSBURGH

THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
28, WEST PRINCES STREET
HELENSBURGH Telephone 284
Typewriting and Copying of Church and Committee Reports, etc.
All work strictly confidential.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Facts and Figures

THE U.S. IS SPENDING ALMOST ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS AN HOUR ON THE WAR
IT'S A FACT ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA THE TEMPERATURE RARELY FALLS BELOW 96 DEGREES
THERE ARE ABOUT 75 PYRAMIDS IN EGYPT.
K. PARRIS
THE DISTRESS SIGNAL "SOS" WAS FIRST ADOPTED OFFICIALLY FOR INTERNATIONAL RADIO IN 1906

In Lighter Vein

It's An Idea!

Reveille isn't what it used to be, according to a service paper published at Fort Sheridan, Ill. No longer is it a series of grunts and groans accompanied by the harsh barks of a sergeant and the blaring of a bugle.

The reason? A public address system has been installed in each of the medical company barracks. The speaker is set up in the personnel office and the occupants of those barracks now hop out of bed to such familiar tunes as: "Put Your Arms Around Me, Honey!"

The happy result has been that the boys are not only up ahead of time, but they come out singing and whistling!

In One Night

The British farmers who have been visiting American agricultural districts and the American farmers who have been touring ours have probably all learned a good deal.

Most illuminating sidelight on differing conditions in the two countries probably came to the British agriculturists in Kansas, when they asked a local farmer what the annual rainfall was.

"It varies," said the American. "Last year we had a fall of fourteen inches—and I shall never forget the night it fell."—Answers.

Should Be Encouraged

It was in the days before women went to the polls and the ardent advocate of woman suffrage was arguing with the weary-looking married woman.

"Wouldn't you enjoy going to the polls and casting your vote with your husband?"

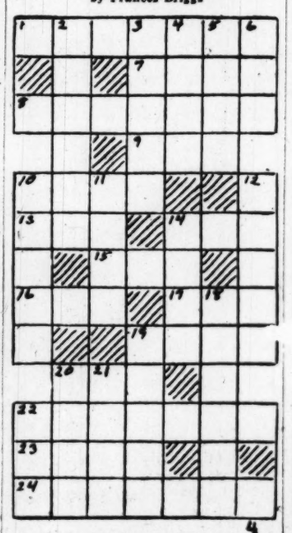
"I should say not! If there's a single thing that man is capable of doing by himself, let him do it."

Tin Is Important

Tin is used in every war machine on land or sea or in the air: a battleship has 76 tons of it; bomb sights, gas masks and radio equipment contain tin; it is used almost exclusively in combination with other metals.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What Swiss city has a famous sculptured lion?
7—What is a deep and wide trench around rampart of a castle?
8—Who is daughter of Polonius in "Hamlet"?
9—Flag of what color is sign of an auction sale?
10—"The Bard" is a poem by whom?
12—Man's name.
14—In "Paul Revere's Ride," two lanterns indicated that British were coming by what?
15—Writing liquid.
16—What is a celebrated German resort?
17—Suffix.
19—What is first name of author of Pulitzer Prize play "In Abraham's Bosom"?
20—Through.
23—Opera "Lakme" was composed by whom?
25—Who is hero of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton?
26—What is a crescent-shaped ornament?

Down
2—An arbiter is what?
3—What is an abrasive used in modern gem grinding?
4—What is a part performed by an actor in a drama?
5—What is any of numerous species of small freshwater annelids?
6—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
10—What is last name of 19 Across?
11—What is a straight line about which a body rotates?
13—Who composed well-known "Bolero"?
14—What is a large predatory gull?
18—What is first name of Hughes, American novelist and playwright?
19—That which is first in quality is called what?
20—Moliendo is a seaport town of what South American country?
21—Shah.
22—What is a river of Sweden?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Facts and Figures

THE U.S. IS SPENDING ALMOST ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS AN HOUR ON THE WAR
IT'S A FACT ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA THE TEMPERATURE RARELY FALLS BELOW 96 DEGREES
THERE ARE ABOUT 75 PYRAMIDS IN EGYPT.
K. PARRIS
THE DISTRESS SIGNAL "SOS" WAS FIRST ADOPTED OFFICIALLY FOR INTERNATIONAL RADIO IN 1906

Did You Ever Wonder

How Modern Paper Bags Can Be Strong Even After They're Wet?

If ever you have happened to have been caught out in a rain with an armload of paper sacks filled with assorted groceries, you know from sad experience that ordinary paper practically disintegrates under the influence of moisture.

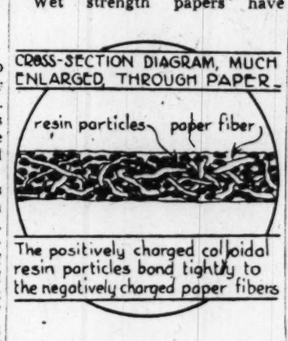
It is not surprising, then, that when there was a severe shortage of burlap and other packaging material, potato growers were slow to adopt paper sacks for their product. They had earlier learned from experience that vegetables containing moisture tend to so weaken paper bags as to cause them to burst.

However, new "wet strength" papers have been developed, whose application has spread like wild-fire under the pressure of wartime needs.

Wet strength papers have proven successful not only in sacking potatoes, but also in such other radical new paper uses as wrapping frozen foods; making camouflage strips and netting exposed to fog, snow, and rain; making books and pamphlets for use of armed forces under conditions which may involve the paper getting wet; and even in the fabrication of paper towels which, after being used, can be rinsed, and then dried and used again.

One process of producing a paper possessing a high degree of strength when wet involves adding an acid solution of a synthetic resin, called melamine, to the paper pulp. The resin is incorporated with the pulp in the beater before the pulp is made into a sheet. The addition of this resin does not make necessary any change or modification of the usual paper-making machinery or process.

The increase in wet strength is believed to be due to the colloidal resin particles, which have a positive electrical charge, attaching themselves to the cellulose fibers of the paper, which have a negative charge, forming such a close bond that they cannot be washed apart.—W. P. Keasbey.


CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM, MUCH ENLARGED, THROUGH PAPER
resin particles
paper fiber
The positively charged colloidal resin particles bond tightly to the negatively charged paper fibers

Drawn by Hutton

"So I didn't signal for a turn—do you have to start a fight about it?"

Today's Quotation

Every beautiful finite thing is a window by which the soul may catch a kindling, inspiring glimpse of the eternal.

—RUFUS M. JONES

Brevities

The antiaircraft people do nothing about utilizing rays which paralyze a gasoline motor, although our garage begins to be full of them again, for the winter.—Detroit News.

Seventy-five per cent of the employed women in Los Angeles say they will not resume housework after the war, so the men might as well begin learning to cook.—Indianapolis News.

A Patriot Carries On

Hollywood, Calif.

While waiting in line for my new ration book my attention was directed to an elderly lady whose deft fingers were moving rapidly to and fro on a mechanical "knitter" which has enabled her to turn out from one to eleven zero caps a day. With beaming face she said, "I have knitted four thousand caps for the Marines and Navy since Pearl Harbor. . . . I have been rejected from defense work and other lines of activity on account of my eighty years."

Each of these knitted caps bears two labels, one stating that it is a gift from a Hollywood star, and the other reads, "Soldier boy, God bless you and guide you, and return you safe to your loved ones," under which is the autograph of the star. I. J. M.

Daily Anecdote

The Winner

The British judge, Sir Henry Hawkins, sat listening to a lawyer who, out of a fondness for the sound of his own voice and an inordinate pride in his great learning, was accustomed to deliver pleas of interminable length. As the man droned on, and the shades of night began to settle over the court, the judge despaired of the speech ever coming to a close.

Presently the judge had an inspiration. He sent the lawyer a note. Opening it, the man read:

Patience Competition
Gold Medal—Sir Henry Hawkins
Honorable Mention—Job

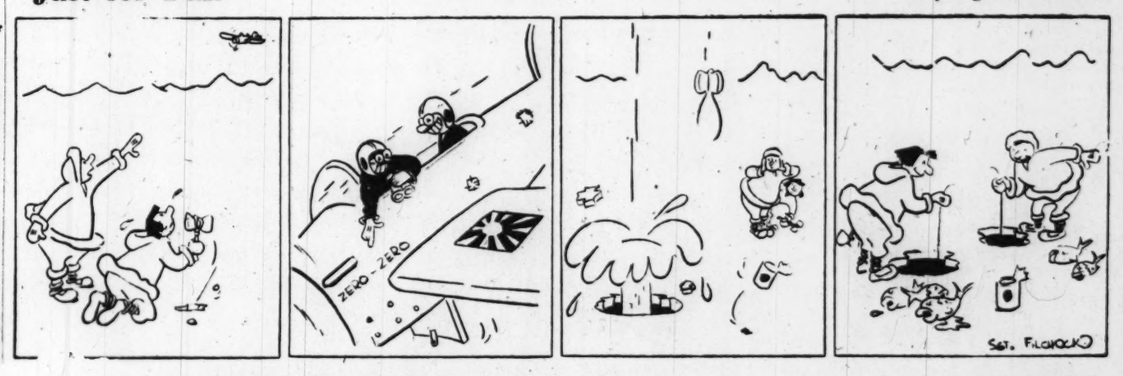
The plea was quickly concluded.

NEWS ITEM— THERE'S AN OLD SAYING — "PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH"

WHEN CONGRESS SPEAKS TO THE PUBLIC
AND, FELLOW CITIZENS, I TELL YOU IF WE ARE TO WIN THIS WAR WE MUST HAVE UNITY
BUT WHEN CONGRESS GETS IN SESSION
DOWN WITH THE FARM BLOC
DUMP IT IN THE PRESIDENT'S LAP
RAISE TAXES LOWER TAXES
WE WANT SUBSIDIES
WE DON'T WANT SUBSIDIES
GLOBALONEY

Just for Fun

—By Sgt. Filchock



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Must Be It!*

By RODGERS

This year I'd like to do something really worth while-
"Only-stucks-what can a pup like me do?" I asked T. W.
"That's funny-I've been wondering very much the same thing!" he replied.
"Well-two heads are supposed to be better than one," I wagged.
Rodgers
"Huh! We seem to be the exception that proves that rule!" T.W. sighed after a while—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mistake in the Mist*

By THE HAGERS

The Bo'sun of the Nancy Jane I tried to overtake, in vain.
I thought I saw him once and whacked A misty shape. I gaily quacked,
"Ahoy! Toss out the anchor, mate! You've taken on a bit of freight."
"I beg your pardon!" cried a voice. "Your manners, sir, are far from choice!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Voice of High Authority"

One thing Americans will enjoy when the President reports to Congress next week on the State of the Nation is that the voice will not be anonymous. There will be no absurd blunder-muddle about "voice of high authority" or "words from one who knows more about war than any living American," as recently applied by newspapermen in their efforts to obliquely identify and thus bolster General Marshall's unsigned remarks on the rail threat.

This dodge, which is beginning to bear the marks of Administration policy since War Mobilizer Byrnes and War Secretary Stimson have both resorted to it in recent months, is not a good thing. It makes for irresponsibility on the part of one speaking to feel his name will not be attached to what he says. It makes for confusion among the people, for they have no way of making their own individual discounts of what is given them. For example, the American people might be quite ready to accept General Marshall as an authority on matters of military strategy, but they might wish to make reservations when he enters the realms of labor troubles and international psychological warfare.

That labor unrest in America gives a certain amount of comfort to the Axis cannot be doubted. It may also occasion some dismay in the conquered lands, but that it will postpone the day of uprising beyond the time that military events make such uprising feasible, is doubtful.

Labor unrest irritates the boys at the fighting fronts, and it would have been perfectly proper for General Marshall, under his own name, to have said so. Threats of strikes and constant hammering for higher pay create all sorts of economic and political unrest on the home front, too.

These are all factors that labor leaders must bear in thought, and there is good reason for believing that many of them do feel an active sense of responsibility in this regard. Moreover, it is a sharp fact that much of the unrest in the ranks of labor is not the fault of labor, but is a reaction caused by an unsettled domestic economy and the constant threat of inflation.

When the President details the State of the Nation to Congress he will undoubtedly dwell at some length on this unrest and on this threat. He hinted as much in his Christmas Eve talk.

So far as the general public is concerned, he will find a more sober thought. The conferences at Cairo and Teheran may not have developed the Wilsonian appeals to the Germans and Japanese to surrender that many anticipated, but they did succeed in pounding home the conviction to Americans that total war lies ahead.

At this moment, as the Generals gather and the forces are readied for the all-out attack, the people are inevitably drawn closer in heart and mind to their fighters. Sacrifices at home obtain a more true perspective.

They will listen very attentively to the President. They will want to know whether the decisive action in the rail situation betokens a new and more firm anti-inflationary policy or whether it was just another convenient expedient that came along because General Somervell happened to have a plan for Army management of the lines.

If it is to be a stiffer policy, the people will want to know whether it will apply with equal firmness against the sundry pressures for higher prices for food, for fuel, rents, and nearly everything else.

Most of all, the American people will be closely observing Congress to see if it has kept pace with the people in ridding itself of reactionarism, oversensitiveness to pressures, too great absorption in politics, and a general unawareness of the consequences today and tomorrow of an inflated American economy.

Operators 13

It ought to be stated right away that the commendation of the thirteen WAC telephone operators who handled the switchboard at the Cairo conference was for all-round capability. Otherwise the tradition-bound male will jump to the conclusion that the commendations were given in a moment of official surprise that the girls had been able to keep a secret.

They were able to keep many secrets. And far be it from us to suggest—in fact we shall oppose the slander with all vehemence at our command—that the reason they could keep their secrets so well was that each WAC had twelve companions in whom to confide. For all we or anybody knows, each of the operators had to keep her own secrets to herself.

But there, we needn't press the case too hard. Evidently the Axis never quite guessed what was going on at Cairo, and it's what the Axis doesn't know that doesn't hurt us.

Unite the Nations

The hopes of thousands upon thousands of Americans were expressed in the response of Senators Joseph H. Ball and Carl A. Hatch to the President's New Year's Day message. Mr. Roosevelt asked that in 1944 "we direct our thoughts to the conception of the United Nations." Senators Ball and Hatch immediately suggested that the President take steps to bring into being a United Nations Council.

This newspaper has long urged that some such organization be undertaken, if only to create a focus for the international loyalties of peoples who have at last learned to look for their own national good and security in the peace and security of all.

Formation of a Council may not be achieved overnight. Some may hold that delicate diplomatic, political and territorial problems must be resolved before a working organism to represent the United Nations can be established. On the other hand, many of these could be better handled in a United Nations Council than by ordinary diplomatic negotiation.

In any event, there appears no reason why first steps should not be taken. It was appropriate for Senators Ball and Hatch to call attention to the fact that the President has it in his power to do much toward stimulating the conception of the United Nations which he now urges upon the people. This move by the two Senators is in line with their valiant fight to lift the Connally Resolution out of a morass of generalities just before the Moscow Conference. The adoption of the Moscow statement in behalf of a world organization was a victory for them and other Senators who had been working for definiteness in a statement of America postwar policy. Now they urge that the President take the initiative in placing before the Senate a specific proposal.

This looks like an invitation Mr. Roosevelt could use to advantage. Work in the Senate on a United Nations plan would at least focus much American attention on the conception of the United Nations. It would also give Americans an opportunity to express themselves forcefully in favor of a watertight world organization to preserve peace under law.

Invasion Secrecy

Berlin forecasts of a cross-Channel invasion within two weeks can be put down as Nazi propaganda. Even if the Germans had information that British-American preparations were complete, they could not be sure how long General Eisenhower might choose to wait for the propitious moment.

Their object in predicting an early invasion may be to arouse premature hopes in the occupied countries and thus cause discouragement when the Allies fail to keep the schedule Berlin has so helpfully announced. If so, it is a plan that can cut two ways. The Allies, by repeated feints, can keep the Germans alerted and under tension until they let down. Recent Commando raids and the bombing of coastal installations cannot have eased the anxiety of German commanders.

Those who had thought that the invasion would be signaled by a cessation of bombing in the interior in order to intensify the pounding of coastal defenses and communications have recently seen the Allied air forces showing strength enough to do both jobs. Moreover, possible spots for landings are so numerous that the Germans can read almost any raid as part of an invasion plan. The greatly increased range of Allied fighter planes which will provide the air umbrella has vastly increased the possibilities. With control of the sea, bold sorties against the coast of Germany itself are not out of the question. Indeed, where the invasion will come must be even a bigger worry for Berlin than when.

Girls, before you exercise your quadrennial privilege this year, at least get him to show you his picture in civvies.

Really, it was unfair of the calendar makers to decide on a Leap Year at a time when practically all the boys are away.

It's Leap Year, Tojo!

Where to Get a Million Men

The Wide Horizon

By Pvt. William Frisky

The debate on the matter of the Fathers Draft has brought up the question of Army man waste. It is surprising that the question hasn't been raised long ago, and thoroughly examined. We will treat the subject here from one angle only, that most familiar to us. None the less, we hope it will prove enlightening to the reader and help him form an opinion on the subject.

We are members of the Permanent Party, or Cadre, of a certain regiment. We hold positions and do work that we consider an insult to our abilities and a waste of our talents. We include a lieutenant, a supply clerk, a company clerk, a carpenter, two firemen, a dining room orderly, a personnel clerk, and a latrine orderly. All of us begin work at 8 o'clock and quit work at 4:30. Most of us do nothing or next to nothing because other people do our work for us. Others of us feel those above them are needlessly held here because they do all their work for them. The first group includes the lieutenant, the carpenter, the firemen, the personnel clerk, the dining room orderly, and the latrine orderly. The other group of us includes the company clerk and the supply clerk. We will now explain:

* * *

First of all, take Pat and Bob, the two firemen. They each work on a different shift, a day on, a day off. They are supposed to stoke the coal stoves of the kitchen and keep them clean. They also assist the cooks in minor matters, especially the heavy work of lifting crated goods. Pat and Bob are both dissatisfied with their jobs. They throw coal on the stoves and poke them once in a while. As a rule the cooks prefer to adjust them themselves, and the KP's clean them and dump them. Consequently Pat and Bob feel the cooks and KP's make them unnecessary. They would like to go to the front and see some action. Their commanding officer cannot help them much. The Table of Orders of the regiment requires that he keep two firemen and should he release them he might get replacements that wouldn't fit in. One of the boys is not well prepared for the front anyway, since he has never had any basic. Their problem is insoluble on the regimental level, since replacements are not available. The center of the problem evidently lies somewhere in Washington, in the creators of the Table of Orders. Mike, the dining room orderly, finds his situation similar to that of Pat and Bob. His main duties would seem to be the polishing of sugar bowls and salt shakers and the instruction of the KP's doing tables and dishes. All three of the boys find themselves with little to do because of the limitations of their jobs. One of the three is a qualified marksman.

Don and Charley are, respectively, supply clerk and company clerk. They each do a good day's work. They are busy enough to be satisfied that they are essential. Unfortunately they do their own work, and that of their superiors, too. This means that the "topkick" and the supply sergeant spend a good many hours of the day playing pool, snoozing, reading movie magazines, and interfering with the work of their good clerks by writing personal letters on their typewriters. Both the clerks are healthy fellows. They are not overworked. They both feel their sergeants could stand formations and do what they do without any trouble, since both sergeants are intelligent men and not inherently lazy. When the clerks are on furlough the sergeants do manage quite well, in fact. It does seem stupid to them, however, to insist on the privileges of the first three graders, or on any privileges at all when a war is going on.

* * *

Lieutenant Perkins and Fred Wrigbye, the personnel clerk, are each in the peculiar position of having their superiors do all the work while they do nothing. In each case there isn't enough work for superior and helper to keep busy all day. Their superiors are none of them overambitious; they just like to be mildly busy during the day. Lieutenant Perkins is a sharpshooter and Fred Wrigbye is a marksman.

Bill and Dave are respectively latrine orderly and carpenter. Bill cannot do much to the latrine in the morning because it is much in use. It takes him two to three hours to clean it, and fire the stove so the water may be hot for the evening. That is all he can do in a day. He has an immaculately clean latrine. Dave may, in the course of a month, be asked to pound nails back into the floor, where they have wriggled up, or build a table, a bench, or help a detail scrub a floor. Otherwise he joins the pool games.

In total we number nine men. We are more than half the Permanent Party of a squadron, or company. Our regiment happens to assign 17 men to each company. We realize that if the necessary, or recommended, number of reductions were made in our personnel, those remaining would have to work very much harder than they now do, with fewer leaves and longer hours. However, we also realize that the sacrifice of leisure would in no way equal the sacrifices other American soldiers are making in the mountains of Italy, or the jungles and colds of the Pacific, nor that of fathers separated from their growing children. We wonder if the Army could not find its million needed men hidden somewhere among the regulations of the Pentagon. If it looks hard, it may find them wandering like shades in the basement corridors of a labyrinth in Army bureaucracy.

Our Readers Say—

The Palestine Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, urging that Palestine be opened to unrestricted Jewish immigration, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise is reported to have made a statement in answer to Representative Charles A. Eaton's query if such action might not lead to Moslem uprisings which would spread to India, that "Moslems in other parts of the world would not take issue with a particular situation in Palestine."

While the Moslems have whole-heartedly condemned the persecution and attacks on European Jews and are sincerely sympathetic and willing to aid in their relief, they feel that unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine is not the solution of this grave problem.

The All India Moslem League, representing nearly one hundred million Moslems of India, has strongly supported the position of the Arabs in Palestine and expressed its opposition to Jewish immigration into Palestine in a resolution passed at the annual session in October, 1937, which in part reads, "This session of All India Moslem League warns the British Government that if it fails to alter its present pro-Jewish policy in Palestine, the Mussulmans of India in consonance with the rest of the Islamic world will look upon Britain as the enemy of Islam and shall be forced to adopt all necessary measures according to the dictates of their faith."

At its last annual session held in April, 1943, the Moslem League passed a resolution condemning the new Zionist propaganda, particularly in the United States, aimed at removing restrictions on Jewish immigration in Palestine.

Moslems in India are not alone in opposing the Jewish immigration into Palestine. They are joined by the Hindus in these assertions.

The Indian National Congress Party, at its Tripuri Session held in March, 1939, passed a resolution declaring its full sympathy with the Arabs in Palestine in their struggle for national freedom and their fight against British imperialism, condemning the policy of mandatory power in Palestine. It reads further, "The courage, determination, and sacrifices made by the Arabs in the struggle have evoked the admiration of the people of India who desire to convey to them again their greetings and good wishes for the complete success in the attainment of their objectives."

S. M. AHMED

New York.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Two Problems for 1944

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

From an address before the Montreal Rotary Club on Jan. 4

What does 1944 hold for the United States? Will the home-front lessons we so grievously need to learn be driven home by the extent of the sacrifice we are expected to make? Two statements are perfectly obvious: first, that our participation in the Channel invasion is bound to be a grave and sobering experience which ought to evoke the best in our people at home; and, second, the problem of a wartime Presidential election will call for the largest reserves of political balance and poise that we can summon.

What shall we say of the propaganda, so fashionable in the last few weeks, which insists that vast casualties lie ahead? Must we close our minds to all other alternatives? Do we have to chill the people's blood with morbid prophecies? None of us can tell what lies in store, and our thinking must indeed be hardy and determined. But let us strive, first of all, to find the Achilles heel in the vast Nazi colossus which still stands athwart Europe, and see if we cannot bring him down through his own weakness. I am not arguing for anything less than frontal assault, but simply objecting to the assumption that the cost may be perilously high. I do not know what the cost will be, but I do not think it is excluded that the cost may be surprisingly low, if we strike in the right way at the right moment. It is entirely possible that the acid of self-destruction has eaten deep into the colossus, weakened by the severe punishment the United Nations have administered.

But if the American nation, like its allies, has to pay a heavy price for this year's victories, I see no signs that it will then waver. There is no hint of serious popular following for the ex-isolationists who are attacking the cross-Channel invasion plan. And the cost the United States has paid to date—small though it has been in some respects, deep and poignant in others—has brought forth no defection, no war-weariness, no serious grumbling. We are ready to go ahead.

Whether or not events of these coming months create profound changes in our viewpoint, we will have to carry through our Presidential election. I shall give you a brief and unvarnished account of the situation to date. First, it is almost inevitable that President Roosevelt will run again. Weary though he must be, the challenge of the last quarter-mile will surely be too great, plus the opportunity to lead the way into new fields in the peacemaking. Moreover, if he does not run, his party would be doomed to defeat; and so the pressure from within party ranks is largely for the Fourth Term.

Among the Republicans, confidence in a wave of reaction against the present Administration is blended with confusion about the candidate. The professional Republican politicians are for the most part engaged in sniping at Wendell Willkie, who has succeeded in offending most of them in one way or another, either by independence and honesty or by tactlessness and impetuosity. Governor Dewey of New York seems distinctly in the lead as of today, but Mr. Willkie is a powerful campaigner in a nomination fight, and six months of scrapping lie ahead of us before the convention chooses its candidate. Governor Dewey, along with the advantage of a successful administration in Albany, has the disadvantage of a particularly cocksure and chestily youthful attitude, and no particular experience in world affairs. Yet he has been visibly maturing since he ran for the nomination four years ago, and when recently he came out for an Anglo-American alliance he showed his boldness and realism in world politics.

The tumult of a political campaign is a hard thing to contemplate at the crucial moment in a global war. Yet, after all, President Roosevelt has been strafed and dive-bombed by his political opponents during four and a half years of world war already, and latterly it has been by his own party as much as by the Republicans.

The President, as heretofore, will probably gain political advantage by keeping the mantle of his office close about him and behaving like a Chief Executive rather than like an aspirant. His greatest political strength, of course, will be his conduct of the war and the need for an experienced hand in the near future. By emphasizing these factors, he will leave his opponent hammering away at domestic issues which may or may not be paramount in the people's thinking. In any case, such a situation need not gravely disrupt the U. S. war effort. It could indeed clear the air, and we must assume the patriotic co-operation of the rival candidates to handle the situation co-operatively from nomination to election. Thus 1944 will be a test of our political good sense, maturity, and responsibility.

Predictions—Specific but Specious

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I am surfeited with year-end forecasts. Military, political, sports, and financial writers have all been gazing into crystal balls of various shapes and sizes. The beauty about these things is that a year from now all the predictions will be forgotten, and it will be time for a new batch.

There is a certain hazy indefiniteness about these predictions that gives them a family resemblance. "John Gowanus sees good year ahead for Widgets"; or "War will end in 1944, says Admiral Salvo." I couldn't help feeling how much better I could do the forecasting job myself if I really set my mind to it. The art of prophecy is to be specific. Now why not throw in a date or two, for artistic verisimilitude? In fact—here goes:

The European phase of World War II will end on June 23. That is a Friday. Some people might say Saturday or Sunday, but no, it will be on a Friday. It will be right in the midst of the convention-phase of the American Presidential election.

Having got the war off our hands, the next thing is Mr. Roosevelt. I note a lot of my fellow Washington prophets approach this fourth-term riddle gingerly. They are either being modest or are just second-rate, "picayune" prophets. If you really want to get the low-down, I will tell you all about it. The Republicans will meet first, and will pick—but after all, who cares whom the Republicans nominate?

Well, Mr. Roosevelt will give no sign one way or the other, right down to the meeting of the Democratic Convention, in Chicago. (That prophecy about Chicago is thrown in extra, at no additional cost.) Mr. Roosevelt's opponents will say, of course he will run. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's close intimates will express doubt. Why should he risk repudiation? they will ask.

Then, just before the convention comes word that Mr. Roosevelt is not a candidate. Political observers will have noted the altered national sentiment that arrived with German defeat. The Japanese struggle is still in progress, of course, but postwar reaction has set in. There will be a revulsion against controls, restrictions, and particularly against the party in power. Mr. Roosevelt's keen political senses will grasp the implications.

The Democratic politicians won't take "no" seriously. But about the time they get ready to nominate, Mr. Roosevelt will turn up in London. He will be the subject of tumultuous ovations, and the street crowd as he motors in an open automobile to Buckingham Palace will number more than half a million. And all the time anxious Democratic politicians in Chicago will continue to implore Mr. Roosevelt to change his mind, but he will just blandly keep saying "No," and hang up the receiver of the trans-Atlantic telephone.

It is at this point that the Republicans will make a slip. Not content to let well enough alone, they will twit Mr. Roosevelt unmercifully, and write nasty editorials about him in the newspapers. Somebody will show Mr. Roosevelt a radio-vized facsimile of one of these editorials, from the Chicago Tribune, while he is in flight from Paris to Moscow, and in a calm, low voice he will utter the historic words to his traveling secretary, Stephen T. Early, "Guess I'd better get in the swim, Steve!" He will be nominated by acclamation that afternoon.

I won't bother you with details of the 1944 race itself. Mr. Roosevelt will do his campaigning largely from Europe, as he inspects American camps. Up to the last minute, our leading prognosticators will be uncertain of the result, and the Gallup Poll will be reduced to a walk. Then will come the great strike: the strike in the Widget plants. All the latent American, war-born anti-labor sentiment will suddenly crystallize. Democrats will vainly charge Republicans instigated the strike. It won't matter. Mr. Roosevelt will go down in a landslide and the Republican will be swept in, though some people won't remember his name.

. . . I always use a medium-size, 5-inch crystal ball in my forecasting. It has a slight crack in its lateral ecliptic.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months...$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago.....333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami.....1339 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City...1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.